1993
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Report to the Supreme Court of Iowa
by
The State Court Administrator

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TO THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

Pursuant to the provisions of the Iowa Code §602.1209, I submit herewith the 1993 report relating to the activity of the judicial department.

I wish to express my appreciation to the clerks of the Iowa District Court, district court administrators and judicial officers for their cooperation in reporting statistics to this office.

Respectfully,

William J. O'Brien
State Court Administrator

Table of Contents

Letter of Transmittal i
Statistical Highlights and Trends ..... iv-vi

I. APPELLATE COURTS 1
THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA 1
Selection and Removal 2
Jurisdiction 2
Iowa Judicial Department Organization Chart 3
Administrative Office 4
Boards and Commissions 5
Court Reorganization 6
Budget 7
Work Load 8
THE IOWA COURT OF APPEALS 12
Work Load 13
Statistical Summary 14
TABLE 1 - Number Of Civil, Criminal, and Disciplinary Cases Terminated By Formal Opinion By Supreme Court of Iowa 16
TABLE 2 - Formal Dispositions by Supreme Court of Iowa 17
TABLE 3 - Number and Type of Cases Disposed of by Supreme Court Opinion 18
TABLE 4 - Number of Civil and Criminal Cases: In Work, Ready, Assigned, and Out-To-Supreme Court Justices 19
TABLE 5 - Average Delay From the Time a Case is Ready For Submission To Opinion 20
TABLE 6 - Disposition of Cases at Supreme Court Level By Order or Other Mode Prior to Formal Submission to the Court 21
TABLE 7 - Number of Civil, Criminal, and Disciplinary Cases Disposed of by Opinion of Supreme Court En Banc and by Division 22
TABLE 8 - Number of Civil and Criminal Cases Transferred to, Terminated by, and Pending Before the Iowa Court of Appeals 23
TABLE 9 - Number and Type of Cases Disposed of by Opinion Iowa Court of Appeals 24
TABLE 10 - Applications to the Supreme Court for Further Review 25
TABLE 11 - Average Delay From the Time a Case is Ready for Submission to Opinion Iowa Court of Appeals 26
TABLE 12 - Number of Civil and Criminal Cases Filed at the Appellate Court Level 27

II. TRIAL COURT 28
THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT 28
Magistrates 28
Jurisdiction 29
District Associate Judges 30
Jurisdiction 31
Trial by Jury and Appeal Provisions 32
District Court Judges 32
Jurisdiction 32
Senior Judges 33
Clerks of District Court 33
Map of Judicial Election Districts 34
Judgeship Formula 35
ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS 38

Regular Civil and Criminal Cases 38
District Judges' Activities 38
District Associate Judges' Activities 39
Civil and Criminal Filings by Case Type 39
Pending Regular Civil and Criminal Cases 40
Probate Matters 40
Juvenile Matters 40
Termination of Parental Rights 41
Hospitalization Hearings 41
General Activities of District Associate Judge 41
Magistrates 42
District Court Clerks 43
Summary of Trial Court Statistics 44
TABLE 1 - Civil and Criminal Cases Docketed, Disposed of and Pending 46
TABLE 2 (a) - Regular Civil Cases Activity 47
TABLE 2 (b) - Regular Civil Cases Disposed of by District Judges 48
TABLE 2 (c) - Regular Civil Cases Disposed of by District Associate Judges 49
TABLE 2 (d) - Regular Civil Cases Disposed of Per Judge 50
TABLE 3 (a) - Regular Criminal Cases Activity 51
TABLE 3 (b) - Regular Criminal Cases Disposed of by District Judges 52
TABLE 3 (c) - Regular Criminal Cases Disposed of by District Associate Judges 53
TABLE 3 (d) - Regular Criminal Cases Disposed of per Judge 54
TABLE 4 - Comparison of Total Civil and Criminal Case Load 55
TABLE 5 - Number of Civil Filings and Dispositions 56
TABLE 6 - Number of Criminal Filings and Dispositions 57
TABLE 7 (a) - Probate Matters 58
TABLE 7 (b) - Decedents' Estates Closed 59
TABLE 8 (a) - Number and Type of Juvenile Petitions 60
TABLE 8 (b) - Number of Formal Hearings in Juvenile Matters 61
TABLE 9 - Voluntary and Involuntary Termination of Parental Rights 62
TABLE 10 - Hospitalization Hearings 63
TABLE 11 - Total Activity of Associate Judges 64
TABLE 12 (a) -Initial Appearance Proceedings and Preliminary Hearings/Associate Judges 65
TABLE 12 (b) - Nonindictable - State Cases/Associate Judges 66
TABLE 12 (c) - Nonindictable - Ordinance Cases/Associate Judges 67
TABLE 12 (d) - Small Claims/Associate Judges 68
TABLE 13 - Total Activity of Magistrates 69
TABLE 14 (a) - Initial Appearance Proceedings and Preliminary Hearings/Magistrates 70
TABLE 14 (b) - Nonindictable - State Cases/Magistrates 71
TABLE 14 (c) - Nonindictable - Ordinance Cases/Magistrates 72
TABLE 14 (d) - Search Warrant Applications and Seized Property Hearings/Magistrates 73
TABLE 14 (e) - Small Claims/Magistrates 74
TABLE 15 -Small Claims Docket Maintained by the Clerk 75
TABLE 16 - Number of Scheduled Violations 76
APPENDIX A - Number and Age of Civil Cases 77
APPENDIX B - Number and Age of Criminal Cases 78
APPENDIX C - Population per District Court Judge 79
APPENDIX D -Iowa's Eight Judicial Districts - Population 80
APPENDIX E - Allocation of Judicial Magistrates 81
APPENDIX F - Filings in the Iowa District Court 82
APPENDIX G - Other Filings in the Iowa District Court 83
APPENDIX H - Civil/Criminal Dispositions by District Court Judges 84

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS AND TRENDS

Appellate Courts

1. In 1993, there were 1,997 filings (1,387 civil, 610 criminal) and 2,026 dispositions (1,399 civil, 627 criminal). Filings decreased by 85 or 4.3 percent while dispositions increased by one case from 1992. **[Tables 2, 6, 8, and 12]**

2. Since 1977, the number of filings in the appellate courts soared 62.2 percent (1,231 to 1,997); the number of filings per appellate judge jumped 51.1 percent (88 to 133). **[Table 12]**

3. There were 1,117 formal dispositions (795 civil, 322 criminal) in the appellate courts in 1993. By formal opinion, the supreme court disposed of 468 cases (302 civil, 166 criminal); the court of appeals handled 649 cases (493 civil, 156 criminal). The number of civil cases disposed of by formal opinion in the appellate courts decreased 3.4 percent (823 to 795) from 1992 to 1993; the number of criminal cases rose 7.0 percent (301 to 322). There were 898 appellate cases (593 civil, 305 criminal) terminated by order or other mode prior to submission to the court as compared to 889 dispositions of this kind in 1992. **[Tables 3 and 9]**

4. Excluding attorney disciplinary cases, in 1993, cases involving domestic relations (dissolutions and child custody) comprised 36.8 percent (293 of 796) of the formal appellate decisions in civil cases -- the largest single category of dispositions. The 103 tort cases comprised the second most numerous type of civil case followed by administrative law (92); contracts (88); and postconviction relief (81) cases. The number of attorney disciplinary cases disposed of by formal opinion decreased 43.8 percent (16 to 9) from 1992 to 1993. In 1991, there were 15 attorney disciplinary cases handled by formal opinion. **[Tables 3 and 9]**

5. The average appellate case terminated by formal opinion was decided approximately six and one-half months after it was ready for submission; the average elapse time from the filing of a notice of appeal to the time a case was ready for submission was about 6.8 months. Regular civil cases submitted to the supreme court in January 1994; were made ready in or before July 1993 -- a delay of six months. **[Tables 5 and 11]**

6. During 1993, the number of pending cases in the appellate courts increased 0.5 percent (1,439 to 1,447). The number of cases "ready" for disposition dropped 1.9 percent (587 to 576). (A "ready" case in this context is defined as any pending case in which all necessary papers have been filed; it includes cases which have been submitted to the court but not decided.) **[Tables 4 and 8]**

7. By formal opinion, the appellate courts affirmed the decision of the trial court over three-fourths of the time; about one out of seven district court filings were reversed and in the remaining cases the appellate courts rendered a mixed decision, partially affirming and reversing the trial court. The supreme court was more likely to reverse the trial court (19 percent) than the court of appeals (12 percent).

8. In 1993, the supreme court granted further review in 42 cases and denied further review in 281 instances. Since 1977, the supreme court has denied further review in 84.5 percent of the cases (3,517/4,162). **[Table 10]**

9. In 1993, the supreme court vacated the judgment of the court of appeals in 30 cases and affirmed 8 decisions. The reversal rate represents less than 5 percent of the 660 cases terminated by the court of appeals; in other words, in 95.5 percent of the cases decided by the court of appeals the rulings of that court were final.

10. Ninety-six percent of the formal rulings of the supreme court (451 of 468) and 84 percent of the opinions of the court of appeals (544 of 649) were decided by a unanimous vote of the court.

Trial Court

1. During the last 33 years, the number of civil filings escalated 155 percent (26,767 to 68,244) while the number of criminal filings skyrocketed 944.7 percent (7,260 to 75,844); the number of civil/criminal filings per district judge mushroomed 206.2 percent (466 to 1,427). **[Appendix F]** Iowa's population increased 3.0 percent (2,722,375 to 2,802,944) during this period.

2. Since 1960, the number of civil/criminal dispositions per district court judge jumped 116.6 percent (429 to 929). **[Appendix H]**

3. Since 1960, the number of juvenile petitions soared 328.3 percent (2,012 to 8,618). The number of probate cases opened rose 22.2 percent (17,248 to 21,070) since 1960. During 1993, the number of juvenile cases increased 11.0 percent (7,767 to 8,618), and the number of probate cases rose 4.5 percent from 1992. **[Appendix F]**

4. From 1992 to 1993, the number of petitions for termination of parental rights increased 2.0 percent (955 to 974); the number of hearings declined 5.3 percent (1,211 to 1,147). **[Table 9]**

5. Since 1974, the first calendar year after unification of the Iowa District Court, civil filings, criminal filings, and juvenile petitions have increased 88.4, 267.2, and 58.2 percent, respectively, while probate matters declined 7.0 percent. Similarly, the number of simple misdemeanors/scheduled violations jumped 42.1 percent (484,651 to 688,739) while the number of small claims petitions increased 1.9 percent (68,021 to 69,283). The 1993 figures show a

0.7 percent rise in the number of simple misdemeanor filings since 1992; small claims figures show a 2.5 increase. Scheduled violations increased 3.0 percent from 1992. **[Appendices F and G and Table 16]**

6. There were 430,593 scheduled violations (admissions) and 38,633 small claims (dismissals and defaults) handled by the district court clerks' offices in 1993 without judicial assistance. **[Tables 15 and 16]**

7. In 1993, only 340 of the 262,964 simple misdemeanors (0.1 percent) and 568 of the 29,409 small claims (1.9 percent) terminated by judicial officers were appealed to the district court. **[Tables 5 and 6]**

8. The number of search warrant applications increased 12.1 percent (1,894 to 2,123) and the number of seized property hearings rose 10.4 percent (651 to 719) since 1992. **[Table 14(d)]**

9. From 1992 to 1993, civil filings increased 7.7 percent (63,381 to 68,244); criminal filings jumped 5.0 percent (72,227 to 75,844). While the number of civil case dispositions increased 7.7 percent (62,652 to 67,448) from 1992 to 1993, the number of criminal cases terminated rose 6.8 percent (68,569 to 73,256). **[Tables 2(a) and 3(a)]**

10. In 1993, the average district judge handled 648 civil cases and 271 criminal cases; the average district associate judge disposed of 20 civil cases and 917 criminal cases. **[Tables 2(d) and 3(d)]**

11. In 1993, dissolutions and modifications (20,415), uniform support (9,348), and domestic abuse (2,677) filings accounted for 32,440 cases or 47.5 percent of all civil filings (68,244). Drunk driving (OWI) cases represented 22,440 of the 75,844 criminal filings or 29.6 percent of all criminal filings. There were 14,626 felony filings in 1993 -- up 622 cases or 4.4 percent from the 14,004 felony filings in 1992. **[Tables 5 and 6]**

12. The number of civil cases pending increased by 4.9 percent (36,156 to 37,937) from January 1, 1993, to December 31, 1993. The number of civil cases pending over 18 months increased 9.3 percent (3,921 to 4,286) statewide; in the 7th District only 1.5 percent of the civil cases exceeded 18 months. Statewide, the number of pending criminal cases rose 8.0 percent (31,976 to 34,537) during 1993; the number pending over 18 months rose 11.2 percent (5,426 to 6,036). **[Appendices A and B]**

I. APPELLATE COURTS

THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

The Supreme Court of Iowa is composed of nine justices. The chief justice is selected by a vote of the court and serves for the duration of his or her eight-year term of office. As of January 1, 1993, 101 persons have served on the supreme court since Iowa became a territory in 1838. Although the high court was composed of only three justices during the first 26 years, the general assembly increased the court's membership to four in 1864, to five in 1876, to six in 1894, to seven in 1913, to eight in 1927, and nine in 1929, as a result of rising case load.

At the end of 1993, the justices of the supreme court listed in order of seniority were: David Harris (Jefferson), Arthur A. McGiverin, Chief Justice, (Ottumwa), Jerry L. Larson (Harlan), James H. Carter (Cedar Rapids), Louis A. Lavorato (Des Moines), Linda K. Neuman (Le Claire), Bruce M. Snell, Jr. (Ida Grove), James H. Andreasen (Algona), and Marsha K. Ternus (Des Moines). (Justice Ternus commenced judicial service on September 7, 1993, replacing Justice Louis W. Schultz who retired September 5, and became a senior judge.)

Pictured above, the justices of the Supreme Court of Iowa are: (seated) Justices James H. Carter; David Harris, Chief Justice Arthur A. McGiverin, Jerry L. Larson, Louis A. Lavorato; (standing) James H. Andreasen, Linda K. Neuman, Bruce M. Snell, Jr., and Marsha K. Ternus.

Selection and Removal

The method of selecting justices to the Supreme Court of Iowa has changed several times since 1838. While the three territorial justices were appointed by the President of the United States, when Iowa became a state on December 28, 1846, the constitution provided for the selection of supreme court justices by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly. Iowa's second constitution, adopted in 1857, reflected the mood of Jacksonian democracy and called for the popular election of judges. Finally, in 1962, Iowa voters ratified a constitutional amendment which removed judges from partisan elections and established a 15-member State Judicial Nominating Commission composed of seven laypersons appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate and seven attorneys elected by members of the Iowa bar. The supreme court justice with the longest service, other than the chief justice, chairs the commission. Whenever a vacancy occurs on the Supreme Court of Iowa, the commission nominates three individuals from whom the governor selects one. One year following initial appointment, and every eight years thereafter, supreme court justices stand for retention at the general election. Trial and appellate judges appointed after July 1, 1965, must retire by age 72; those appointed earlier may serve until their 75th birthday.

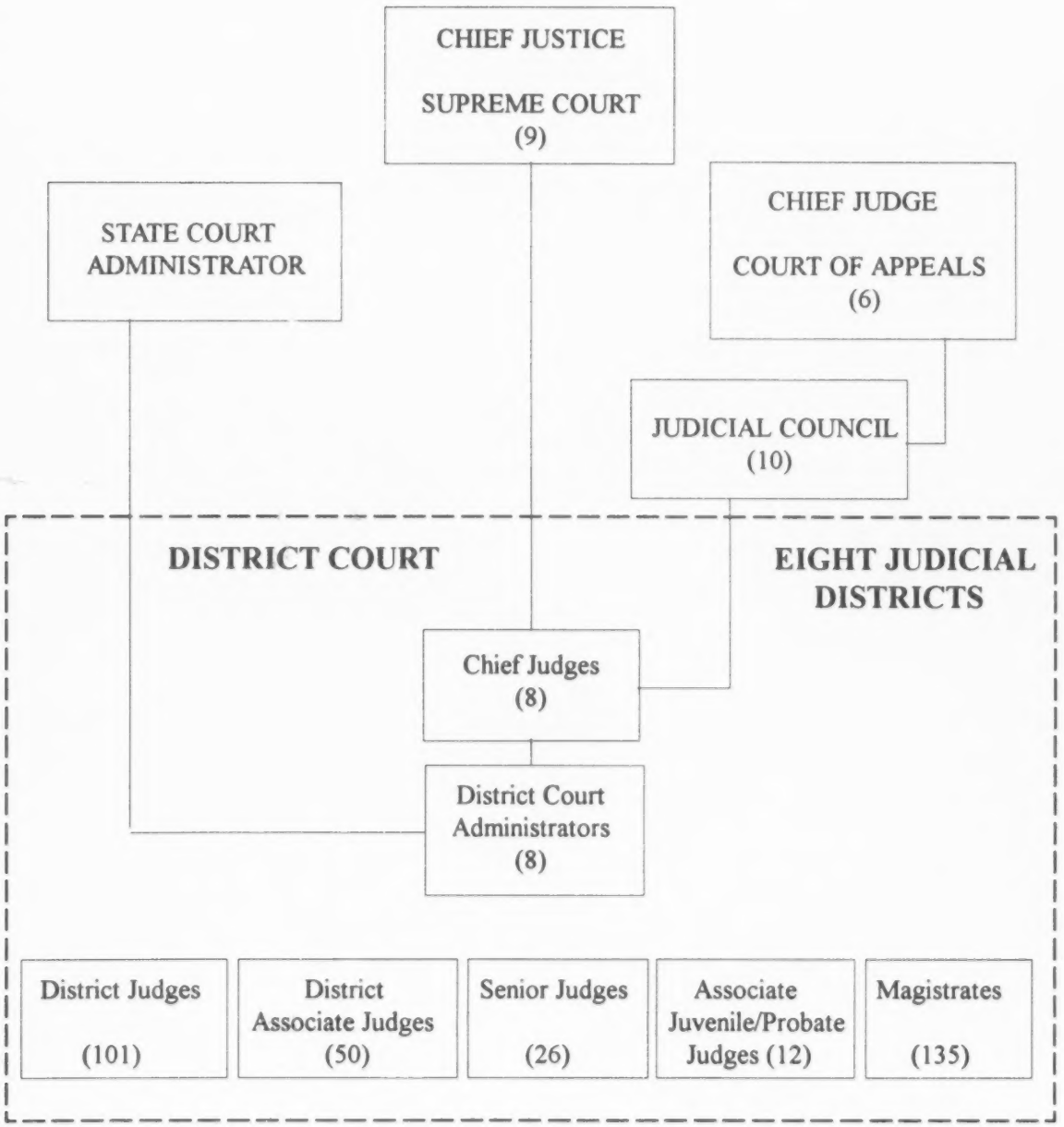
Procedures were established in 1975 for the discipline and removal of judges standing for retention election. The Commission on Judicial Qualifications may apply to the supreme court to retire, discipline or remove any justice, judge or magistrate. The commission is composed of a district court judge and two practicing attorneys appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court and four non-attorney electors appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate.

Jurisdiction

The supreme court stands at the apex of the Iowa judicial system. The court has general appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases. The court also has original jurisdiction in such cases as reapportionment, bar discipline and the issuance of temporary injunctions. The supreme court has jurisdiction over all appeals from final judgments and from interlocutory orders. It also has the authority to grant writs of certiorari in cases where a district court is alleged to have exceeded its jurisdiction or otherwise acted illegally. A majority of cases handled by the supreme court are appeals from adverse final judgments in the trial court, the Iowa District Court. Except where the action involves an interest in real estate, no appeal shall be taken in any case where the amount in controversy, as shown by the pleadings, is less than $3,000 unless the trial judge certifies that the cause is one in which appeal should be allowed. In small claims actions, where the amount in controversy is $2,000 or less, the supreme court may exercise discretionary review in the following cases: (1) an order dismissing an arrest or search warrant; (2) an order suppressing or admitting evidence; (3) an order granting or denying a change of venue; and (4) a final judgment or order raising a question of law important to the judiciary and the profession. In cases where the defendant is the appellant or applicant, the supreme court may exercise discretionary review in the following cases: (1) an order suppressing or admitting evidence; (2) an order granting or denying a change of venue; (3) an order denying probation; (4) a simple misdemeanor or ordinance violation conviction; and (5) an order raising a question of law important to the judiciary and the profession. All other final judgments may be appealed to the supreme court as a matter of right. [See diagram of the Iowa judicial system on the next page.]

CHART 1

IOWA JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
January 1, 1994



The 1976 Session of the 66th General Assembly established a five-member court of appeals. (The Iowa Court of Appeals was increased to six members in 1983.) All cases continue to be appealed directly to the supreme court which transfers cases to the intermediate court. Supreme court justices in rotating three-member panels determine which cases to retain and which matters to route to the court of appeals. Pursuant to Rule 401, Rules of Appellate Procedure, the supreme court ordinarily shall hear (not transfer) cases involving: (1) substantial constitutional questions as to the validity of a statute, ordinance, court or administrative rule; (2) substantial issues in which there is or is claimed to be a conflict with a published decision of the court of appeals or supreme court; (3) substantial issues of first impression; (4) fundamental and urgent issues of board public importance requiring prompt or ultimate determination; and (5) lawyer discipline. The rule also authorizes summary disposition of certain cases by the supreme court and transfer to the court of appeals of cases involving the application of existing legal principles.

In addition to deciding cases, the supreme court is authorized to supervise the administration of justice and promulgate rules of procedure for the district court, determine the rules for admission and discipline of the bar, regulate a client security fund and program of mandatory continuing education for lawyers and judges, and adopt rules regulating appellate practice and procedure. In exercising its administrative and supervisory control over the trial court, the Supreme Court of Iowa appoints a chief judge in each of the eight judicial districts. The chief judges are responsible for overseeing all judges and magistrates within their jurisdictions. Together with the chief justice of the supreme court and the chief judge of the court of appeals, chief judges of the district court comprise the Iowa Judicial Council. The council is authorized to consider all court administrative rules, directives, and regulations necessary to provide for an efficient, orderly, and effective administration of justice in Iowa.

Administrative Office

Assisting the supreme court in its administrative, supervisory, and decision-making roles are the state court administrator, clerk of the supreme court, legal assistants, and various boards and commissions. The court administrator, clerk of supreme court and legal assistants serve at the pleasure of the court. The court administrator and staff have many statutory and administrative responsibilities including: managing the judicial department, screening cases for oral argument and case routing, writing case statements, gathering statistical data on judicial business at all levels, apportioning judicial magistrates among the counties, computing the district court judgeship formula, conducting educational programs for judicial officers and support staff, recommending improvements in the organization and operation of the judicial system, administering the judicial retirement system, handling fiscal and personnel matters, planning and budgeting for the judicial department, providing administrative assistance to various court-appointed committees, and attending to such matters as the supreme court may direct. The court administrator serves as the executive secretary for the Judicial Qualifications Commission and secretary to the State Judicial Nominating Commission; the court administrator is also a member of the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Agency and the State Library Commission.

The clerk of the supreme court also serves as the clerk of the court of appeals. The clerk dockets and monitors all cases appealed to the court, collects court fees, files legal briefs, and appendices, and records and files every opinion and order of the appellate courts. The clerk is responsible for the sale of court opinions, the administration of the biannual Iowa bar examination, and the election of attorney-members to the state and judicial election district nominating commissions. The clerk of the supreme court also collects and accounts for all fees associated with the state bar examination and the shorthand reporter examination and certification.

Boards and Commissions

In its role as supervisor of the Iowa bar, the supreme court appoints the members of the Board of Law Examiners and confirms as commissioners of the court the members of the Grievance Commission and the Committee on Professional Ethics and Conduct. In 1973, with the assistance of The Iowa State Bar Association, the court established the Client Security and Attorney Disciplinary System designed to prevent defalcations by members of the Iowa bar and provide for the payment of losses caused to the public by dishonest conduct of Iowa attorneys. The court appointed a seven-member commission to administer the fund resulting from an annual assessment imposed on attorneys. In 1975, the supreme court ordered that all Iowa lawyers and judges complete a minimum of 15 hours of continuing legal education each year. Effective January 15, 1988, a minimum of two hours every two calendar years shall be devoted exclusively to the area of legal ethics. A 12-member Commission on Continuing Legal Education exercises general supervisory authority over the administration of this rule.

On December 28, 1984, the Supreme Court of Iowa, upon petition of The Iowa State Bar Association, established an Interest on Lawyers' Trust Account program (IOLTA), effective July 1, 1985. Attorneys in Iowa are required to deposit clients' funds in interest-bearing trust accounts. However, under this program, sums that are too small or held for too short a time to cover the cost of maintaining the accounts are required to be deposited by attorneys into a pooled interest-bearing trust account. Any interest resulting from the pooled account is transmitted to the Lawyer Trust Account Commission, a seven-member body of both lawyers and laypersons appointed by the supreme court to administer the IOLTA program. Funds received in the IOLTA program are used primarily to assist in providing legal services to the poor in civil cases. Other public purposes related to improving the administration of justice also are eligible. The supreme court determines the actual allocation of IOLTA funds. As of January 1, 1994 IOLTA grants totaling over $7 million have been awarded.

The supreme court is responsible for promulgating rules of evidence, appellate, civil, criminal, juvenile, and probate procedure. The court also is authorized to prescribe rules of evidence, pleading, practice, and procedure, and the forms of process, writs, and notices for all proceedings concerning hospitalization of mentally ill persons and chemical substance abuse. In exercising its rulemaking authority, the supreme court is assisted by several committees including: (1) the Supreme Court Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure; (2) the Advisory Committee on Rules of Criminal Procedure; (3) the Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Iowa Rules of Evidence; (4) the Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Rules of Juvenile Procedure; and (5) the Probate Rules Committee.

Court Reorganization

In recent years the administrative responsibilities of the state court administrator and supreme court have increased dramatically as the size of the judicial department has grown to approximately 1,829 employees. The 1983 Court Reorganization Act provided state funding for court support staff and a five-year implementation phase-in by functional area as follows: October 1, 1983 - jury fees and mileage; July 1, 1984 - court reporters and witness fees and mileage; January 1, 1985 - court attendants; July 1, 1985 - juvenile referees, juvenile court officers, and staff; July 1, 1986 - district court clerks and staff, probate referees, judicial hospitalization referees, and incidental judicial expenses; and July 1, 1987 - indigent defense costs. Court reorganization was completed in 1987. (In 1989, administrative responsibility for adult and juvenile indigent defense costs at the state level was transferred from the Iowa Judicial Department to the Department of Inspections and Appeals.)

The supreme court appointed advisory committees from different components joining the judicial department to assist the court in implementing a smooth transition. A personnel system and a "comparable worth" pay plan for all judicial employees has been established. The state court administrator is the public employer of court employees for purposes of public employment relations.

The supreme court also is assisted by eight chief judges and district court administrators who supervise judicial officers and employees in their respective districts. Although funding is now centralized, most of the day-to-day administration is done at the district level where budgets are developed and expenditures are monitored. The supreme court and staff review all budget requests, prepare a departmental budget, and present the budget request to the legislative branch. A budget summary is attached to the chief justice's annual "State of the Judiciary" message.

Budget

The 1993 Session of the 75th General Assembly appropriated $81,831,063 to finance the operation and administration of the Judicial Department for fiscal year ending June 30, 1994. This figure includes appropriations for the supreme court, court of appeals, state court administrator's office, district court administration, court-related boards and commissions, jury and witness fees, the salaries and travel expenses of all judicial officers, referees, and support staff, and the offices of district court clerks and juvenile court services.

The general fund appropriation for the Iowa Judicial Department represented less than 2.3 percent of the net State General Fund appropriation of $3,517.8 million for FY1994. The department's budget is summarized in the chart below

CHART 2

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT BUDGET
July 1, 1993 - June 30, 1994

	Fiscal Year 1994 Budget
Appellate Courts	$2,848,004
Judges and Magistrates	17,253,697
State Administration	2,286,804
District Court Administration	6,265,797
Court Reporters	8,000,861
Juvenile Court Officers	12,038,878
Clerks of Court	29,253,844
Jury and Witness Fees	1,591,658
ICIS	2,291,520
TOTAL	$81,831,063

Work Load

During 1993, the Supreme Court of Iowa disposed of 468 cases by written opinion -- 293 civil, 166 criminal, and 9 disciplinary. **[Table 1]** As illustrated in the chart below, the number of formal opinions increased 6.3 percent (440 to 468) from 1992 to 1993. The fluctuation in the number of per curiam opinions during the last few years is primarily the result of the use of the fast-track decision process where by less complex cases are submitted without oral argument to rotating three-justice panels. Of the 231 per curiam opinions filed in 1993, 162 were handled by fast-track procedure.

Year	Signed Court Opinions	Unsigned Per Curiam Opinions	Total
1993	306	162	468
1992	240	200	440
1991	247	262	509
1990	249	162	411
1989	257	183	440
1988	264	95	359
1987	244	96	340
1986	272	72	344
1985	273	31	304
1984	270	53	323
1983	281	174	455
1982	289	178	467
1981	278	105	383
1980	250	25	275

As illustrated in **Table 2**, 90 percent of the cases (419 of 468) decided by formal opinion were appealed to the supreme court as a matter of right. There were 350 appeals from final judgments in the district court, 8 appeals from interlocutory rules, 43 postconviction appeals, 9 attorney disciplinary actions, and 6 cases by miscellaneous modes of review. The Supreme Court of Iowa exercised discretionary review in only 49 cases -- 36 cases appealed from the court of appeals, 12 original certiorari cases, and 1 case involving discretionary review of small claims.

Table 3 shows the most numerous types of civil cases disposed of by written opinion concerned administrative law (51), contracts (50), torts (46), and postconviction relief (46). Of the 166 criminal cases, 35 involved guilty pleas and or sentencing issues, exclusively.

In addition to writing 468 opinions during 1993, the nine supreme court justices registered 17 dissents and 6 special concurrences. Discounting fast-track cases, their opinions totaled 3,444 pages or 230 pages per judge on double-spaced, letter-size paper. Excluding fast-tracks, the average supreme court opinion was 7.9 pages in length. Ninety-six percent of the rulings (451 of 468) were approved by a unanimous vote of the justices.

Cases filed before the supreme court dropped 4.1 percent from 2,082 (1992) to 1,997 (1993). Since 1977, civil filings have soared 76.7 percent (785 to 1,387) while criminal cases have climbed 36.8 percent (446 to 610) for a combined total increase of 62.2 percent. **[Table 12]**

Table 4 indicates the number of civil and criminal cases "In Work," "Ready," "Assigned," and "Out-to-Judges" which were pending as of December 31, 1991, 1992, 1993. From December 31, 1991, to the end of 1993, the number of cases "In Work" increased 3.1 percent (845 to 871), the number of cases "Ready" for disposition increased 17.2 percent (227 to 266). The total number of pending cases increased by 97 cases (1,130 to 1,227) or 8.6 percent.

When the pending cases in both appellate courts are examined, figures show an overall increase of 0.6 percent (1,439 to 1,447) in the number of pending cases from December 31, 1992, to the end of 1993. Including cases assigned and submitted but not decided, the number of cases for disposition (i.e., all necessary papers filed) decreased 0.2 percent (587 to 576) during 1993.

As noted in **Table 5**, the average elapse time from "Ready" for submission to supreme court decision was 6.0 months in 1993. The processing time for civil, priority civil, and criminal cases in 1993 was 7.8, 3.9 and 3.9 months, respectively.

An examination of the direction of the supreme court decisions during 1993, indicates that 75 percent of the district court rulings were affirmed by the court, 19 percent were reversed, and 6 percent were mixed. (A "mixed" supreme court decision is defined as a ruling which both "affirms" and "modifies" or "reverses" parts of a district court ruling.) Sixty-one cases involving such matters as attorney disciplinary actions appeals from the court of appeals, and original jurisdiction matters were not classified or included in the disposition direction computation.

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Affirmed	67%	64%	62%	60%	61%	60%	60%	64%	66%	65%	71%	75%	75%
Reversed	23%	23%	25%	27%	29%	29%	25%	27%	22%	21%	16%	20%	19%
Mixed	10%	13%	13%	13%	10%	11%	15%	9%	12%	14%	13%	5%	6%

Sixty-seven percent of the cases (313/468) disposed of by written opinion were appealed from the trial courts of 13 urban counties. Over one-fourth of these cases arose in Polk County.

Counties	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total Cases Disposed
Polk	85	18.2%
Black Hawk	34	7.3%
Linn	30	6.4%
Scott	28	6.0%
Woodbury	28	6.0%
Lee	20	4.3%
Johnson	15	3.2%
Jones	15	3.2%
Pottawattamie	14	3.0%
Muscatine	13	2.8%
Marshall	11	2.4%
Webster	10	2.1%
Story	10	2.1%
TOTAL	**313**	**66.9%**

In addition to the 468 supreme court cases disposed of by formal opinion after submission to the court, 1,571 cases (1,109 civil and 462 criminal) were disposed of by court order, consolidation, dismissal by the clerk for failure to cure a default or by voluntary action by the parties involved. **Table 6** shows 106 cases were dismissed by order of the supreme court; 230 orders were issued denying petitions for various types of review; 64 cases were dismissed by the clerk for failure to cure a default after notice; 347 cases were voluntarily withdrawn by the parties; 25 cases were consolidated; 673 cases were transferred by order of the supreme court to the court of appeals, and 110 were disposed of by other means. In total, 2,039 filings were disposed of by the supreme court in 1993. Excluding cases transferred to the court of appeals, the supreme court disposed of 1,366 appeals in 1993.

A significant amount of judge-time also was spent ruling on preliminary motions and applications, conducting hearings, and writing 3,893 orders which did **not** result in the disposal of a case. (The clerk's office issued an additional 2,485 nondispository orders and 647 default notices.) Excluding orders transferring cases to the court of appeals, the number of dispository and nondispository orders issued by the supreme court and clerk's office since 1980 is illustrated on the next page.

YEAR	DISPOSITORY ORDERS	NONDISPOSITORY ORDERS
1993	898	6,378
1992	889	7,140
1991	921	6,805
1990	847	6,523
1989	833	6,084
1988	831	5,596
1987	921	4,837
1986	1,109	4,955
1985	1,068	5,128
1984	1,002	4,974
1983	893	5,071
1982	923	4,939
1981	822	5,006
1980	838	4,220

In recent years, several major structural and procedural changes have contributed to the supreme court's ability to handle an increasing number of appeals. One important innovation has been the reinstitution of a practice prevalent from 1929-43; namely, hearing and deciding cases in divisions of five members. Instead of spending four days a month in court hearing oral arguments, each justice now spends two days hearing oral arguments. (During the monthly court week, Wednesday and sometimes part of Thursday morning, generally are reserved for conference and administrative matters.) Except in the most complex and controversial cases in which two or more justices request disposition en banc (by the full nine-member court), cases before the supreme court are decided by division. The drafts of all proposed opinions are circulated to the entire court. At any time prior to final approval of a proposed opinion, any two justices may request that a specific case be decided en banc. The appellate screening staff initially examines all cases and recommends to a three-justice screening panel whether a case should be submitted en banc or to a division; staff attorneys also recommend the amount of oral argument time, if any, which should be allotted to each case, and whether the case should be retained by the supreme court or transferred to the court of appeals.

As noted in **Table** 7, 437 of the 468 supreme court decisions were decided by a division or panel of the nine-member court. There were 293 cases decided by rotating panels of five justices; 162 cases were disposed of by three-justice fast-track panels. Only 6.6 percent of the cases disposed of in 1993 were decided by all nine justices sitting en banc.

In addition to using judicial panels to hear and decide cases, the court also has conserved time by reducing the number of cases permitted oral argument and limiting the amount of time each party can use in presenting its case. While before 1973 the court allowed 75 minutes to argue a case, today most oral arguments are limited to approximately 35 minutes. In 1993, over half of the cases were submitted to the supreme court without oral argument.

The number and percentage of appeals submitted to the supreme court without oral argument since 1981, are shown below.

SUBMISSIONS TO THE SUPREME COURT

YEAR	ORAL	NON-ORAL	TOTAL	PERCENT NON-ORAL
1993	203	283	486	58.2%
1992	218	226	444	50.9%
1991	234	229	463	49.4%
1990	230	235	465	50.5%
1989	240	202	442	45.7%
1988	256	106	362	29.3%
1987	226	144	370	38.9%
1986	229	105	334	31.4%
1985	250	53	303	17.5%
1984	234	76	310	24.5%
1983	257	193	450	43.5%
1982	264	217	481	45.1%
1981	254	136	390	34.9%

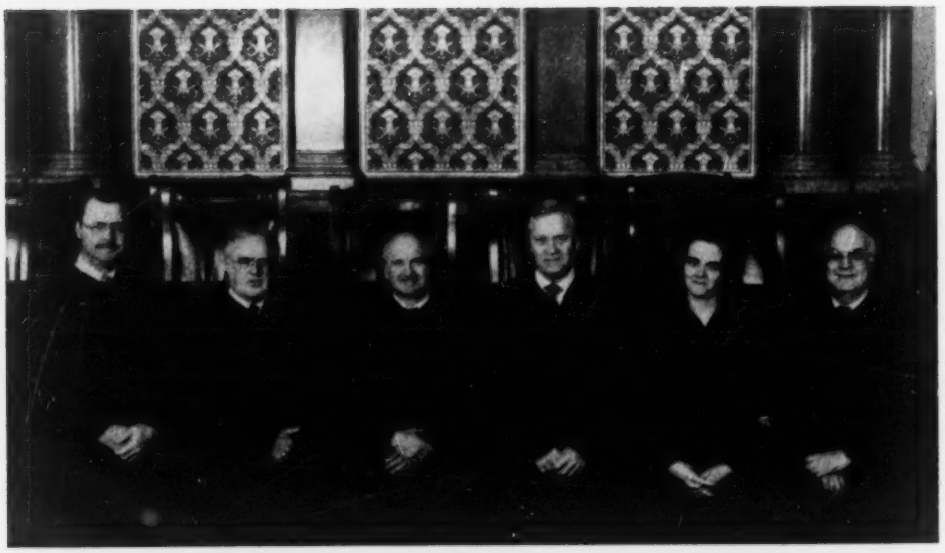
Other factors playing crucial roles in alleviating some of the court's research and administrative burdens include: the research of legal assistants, the case statements, court orders, and screening recommendations drafted by the screening staff, and various administrative tasks performed by the state court administrator's office and staff, and the clerk's office.

THE IOWA COURT OF APPEALS

In 1976, the 66th General Assembly established a new five-member appellate court designated as the Iowa Court of Appeals; in 1983 a sixth member was added. The new court began hearing oral arguments and deciding cases in January 1977. During 1993, the members of the Iowa Court of Appeals listed in order of seniority were: Allen L. Donielson (Des Moines), Leo Oxberger, Chief Judge (Des Moines), Dick R. Schlegel (Ottumwa), Maynard J. V. Hayden (Indianola), Rosemary Shaw Sackett (Okoboji), and Albert L. Habhab (Fort Dodge).

In March, 1994, Chief Judge Leo Oxberger and Judge Richard R. Schlegel retired from the bench and became senior judges. Their vacancies were filled by District Judges Mark S. Cady of Fort Dodge and Terry L. Huitink of Ireton. On March 16, 1994, Judge Allen L. Donielson was elected by his colleagues as chief judge of the Iowa Court of Appeals.

The court of appeals is authorized to review all civil and criminal actions, postconviction remedy proceedings, small claims actions, writs, orders, and other processes transferred to it be the supreme court. The Iowa Court of Appeals hears only the cases transferred to it by the supreme court. All cases continue to be appealed directly to the supreme court.



During 1993, the judges of the Iowa Court of Appeals, pictured above, were: Maynard J. V. Hayden, Allen L. Donielson, Chief Judge Leo Oxberger, Dick R. Schlegel, Rosemary Shaw Sackett, and Albert L. Habhab.

Work Load

As indicated in **Table 8**, during 1993, the six-member court of appeals disposed of 660 cases -- 504 civil and 156 criminal. There were 56 per curiam opinions, 593 signed opinions, and 11 cases dismissed by order. Since the court of appeals was established in late 1976 and began deciding cases in 1977, it has disposed of 9,493 (7,141 civil and 2,352 criminal). There were 173 civil and 47 criminal cases pending before the court of appeals at the end of 1993.

The number and type of cases disposed of by formal written opinion are illustrated in **Table 9**. As noted in this table, the court of appeals disposed of 256 domestic relations cases (130 involving child custody), 97 tort cases, 41 administrative law matters, 38 contract cases, 35 postconviction relief cases, and 21 property matters. Thirteen of the 143 criminal cases disposed of involved exclusively sentencing or guilty plea issues.

Of the 638 cases classified by disposition, 459 or 71.9 percent were affirmed, 73 or 11.4 percent were reversed, and 106 or 16.6 percent were a combination of the two, modified or remanded only.

An overwhelming majority of the cases were heard and decided by a three-member division of the court. Only 41 of the 649 formal decisions or 6.3 percent were decided en banc by a vote of all six judges on the court.

During 1993, the supreme court considered 323 applications for further review and granted review in 42 cases or 13.0 percent of the applications. Of the 38 court of appeals rulings reviewed by the supreme court in 1993, 30 were vacated and 8 were affirmed.

The average delay from the time a case was "ready" for submission to "decision" by the court of appeals was 7.0 months, up from 5.9 the year before and over five months less than appellate delay in 1977, the court's first year of operation. **[Table 11]** In 1993, the average elapse time for non-priority civil cases was 9.4 months; the delay was 16.1 months in 1977.

Of the 649 cases submitted to the court of appeals in 1993, 292 or 45.0 percent were heard on the record without oral argument. Many of these cases were handled as fast-tracks.

On the average, each judge wrote 72 court opinions. Dissents were registered in only 105 of the 649 formal opinions or 16.2 percent of the rulings

Excluding fast-tracks, formal opinions totaled 4,963 pages, an average of 7.6 pages per case or 827 pages per judge, counting the title page. The number of opinion-pages was down 149 pages from the 1992 total of 5,112 pages. Opinions ranged in length from 2 to 35 pages on double-spaced, letter-size paper.

Of the 649 dispositions by formal opinion, 346 or 53.3 percent were appealed from eight counties: Polk (118), Black Hawk, (61), Scott (48), Linn (37), Woodbury (34), Pottawattamie (18) Johnson (18), and Dubuque (12). During 1993, the court of appeals decided cases from 87 of the 99 counties in Iowa.

Iowa Appellate Courts -- Statistical Summary

There were 1,997 cases -- 1,387 civil and 610 criminal -- filed in the supreme court in 1993 down from 2,082 in 1992. The number of appellate case filings from 1977 to 1993 is graphically illustrated in **Table 12**. Since 1977, civil filings have climbed 76.7 percent (785 to 1,387) while the number of criminal cases docketed has climbed 36.8 percent (446 to 610). In 1993, there were approximately 133 filings per appellate judge.

During 1993, the supreme court and the court of appeals disposed of 2,026 cases -- 1,399 civil (including 9 attorney disciplinary cases) and 627 criminal -- an increase of one case over 1992. Forty-three percent of the civil dispositions (604/1,399) and 49 percent of the criminal dispositions (305/627) were by order rather than formal opinion.

There were 1,447 cases pending (995 civil and 452 criminal) at the end of the year - an increase of 8 cases from the first of the year. The number of pending cases ready for disposition increased 0.2 percent (587 to 576) during 1993.

There were 1,117 dispositions by formal opinion -- 795 civil and 322 criminal. During 1993, the average case was decided about 13.5 months after it was docketed in the supreme court clerk's office. In the average case the parties required seven months to file the briefs, records, etc., and make the case ready for submission to the court; the elapse time from readiness to decision was six-seven months.

The largest category of civil cases handled at the appellate level by formal opinion was domestic relations -- 293 of 1,117 civil cases (excluding disciplinary cases) or 26.2 percent. The number and types of other civil cases decided by formal opinion in the appellate courts were as follows: torts, 103; administrative law, 92; contracts, 88; and postconvcition relief, 81.

As illustrated below, in 1993 the supreme court disbarred or revoked the licenses of five attorneys, suspended the licenses of 31 lawyers, and reprimanded 19. Nine attorney disciplinary cases were disposed of by a formal opinion.

IOWA SUPREME COURT ATTORNEY DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

Year	Opinions	Disbarred Revoked	Suspended	Reprimanded	Admonished	Censured	Contempt
1993	9	5	31	19	0	0	0
1992	16	8	35	21	1	0	0
1991	15	6	35	17	2	0	1
1990	13	3	31	13	0	0	0
1989	10	2	26	8	0	0	0
1988	18	9	26	15	1	0	0
1987	25	4	34	23	0	0	0
1986	18	12	33	45	0	1	0
1985	13	4	22	7	0	0	1
1984	14	6	22	4	0	0	1
1983	5	6	17	2	0	0	0
1982	11	5	25	5	3	0	0
1981	4	2	9	10	0	0	0
1980	4	2	14	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	**175**	**74**	**360**	**190**	**7**	**1**	**4**

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND DISCIPLINARY CASES[a] TERMINATED BY FORMAL OPINION SUPREME COURT OF IOWA, 1977-1993

YEAR	CIVIL[b]	CRIMINAL[c]	DISCIPLINARY[d]	TOTAL
1993	293	166	9	468
1992	253	171	16	440
1991	341	153	15	509
1990	263	135	13	411
1989	289	141	10	440
1988	272	69	18	359
1987	224	91	25	340
1986	237	89	18	344
1985	245	26	13	304
1984	209	100	14	323
1983	301	149	5	455
1982	295	161	11	467
1981	208	171	4	383
1980	187	84	4	275
1979	202	81	7	290
1978	245	103	9	357
1977	252	118	4	374
TOTAL	4,316	2,028	195	6,539

[a] Where two or more related cases were consolidated for purposes of decision-making and resolved by one court opinion, only one of the combined cases was counted in computing the total number of dispositions by opinion.

[b] The "civil" case category in this report includes appeals from final denials of postconviction relief and all certiorari cases.

[c] "Criminal" means direct appeals from final judgment in criminal cases.

[d] Includes only the bar disciplinary proceedings disposed of by written opinion and published in the North Western Reporter.

TABLE 2

FORMAL DISPOSITIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA AS CLASSIFIED BY MODE OF REVIEW - 1984-1993

MODE OF REVIEW	NUMBER OF FORMAL DISPOSITIONS									
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Appeal from Final Order (judgment) in District Court										
Civil Case	134	164	166	161	211	194	171	238	161	204
Criminal Case	86	33	79	77	60	114	114	131	145	146
Original Certiorari										
Civil Case	6	10	6	3	4	3	4	7	8	8
Criminal Case	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	5	4
Appeal from Interlocutory Ruling	26	29	22	9	6	10	9	8	2	8
Discretionary Review of Small Claim	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
Certified Question of Law	4	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	0	3
Appeal in Postconviction Relief Proceeding	16	15	9	9	14	42	28	36	25	43
Lawyer Disciplinary	14	13*	18	25	18	10	13	15	16	9
Further Review	23	38	45	43	39	54	57	59	70	36
Miscellaneous	11	6	6	7	4	7	10	9	7	6
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	323	313	355	340	359	440	411	509	440	468

* Includes one judge disciplinary case.

TABLE 3

NUMBER AND TYPE OF CASES DISPOSED OF BY SUPREME COURT OPINION, 1984-1993

CASE TYPE	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED									
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
CIVIL										
Administrative Law	31	56	56	46	52	36	36	44	26	51
Contracts	30	35	30	43	55	33	47	56	41	50
Contested child custody	7	7	10	7	8	14	10	11	17	10
Domestic relations not involving child custody	19	10	23	18	23	28	18	49	18	27
Postconviction relief	18	16	12	11	17	44	29	41	30	46
Property	17	18	12	19	21	18	13	7	17	17
Taxation	2	8	3	4	6	4	3	7	6	12
Tort	39	50	62	45	56	54	49	67	56	46
Trusts, estates, wills	10	6	2	12	5	9	10	13	12	8
Other	36	39	27	18	29	49	48	46	30	26
TOTAL CIVIL	209	245	237	223	272	289	263	341	253	293
CRIMINAL										
Guilty plea only	2	0	6	2	7	8	7	4	4	3
Sentencing only	10	10	12	18	19	37	32	36	35	27
Guilty plea and sentencing only	4	1	4	2	1	5	4	3	3	5
Other	84	35	67	70	42	91	92	110	129	131
TOTAL CRIMINAL	100	46	89	92	69	141	135	153	171	166
LAWYER DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS	14	13[a]	18	25	18	10	13	15	16	9
TOTAL	323	304	344	340	359	440	411	509	440	468

[a] Includes one judge disciplinary case.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES: IN WORK[a], READY[b], ASSIGNED[c], AND OUT-TO-SUPREME COURT JUSTICES[d] A COMPARISON OF CASE LOADS DECEMBER 31, 1991, 1992, AND 1993

	1991			1992			1993		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
In Work	527	318	845	496	356	852	558	313	871
Ready	186	41	227[e]	270	61	331[e]	210	56	266[e]
Assigned	14	11	25	16	2	18	26	22	48
Out-To-Justice	25	8	33	27	7	34	28	14	42
TOTAL	752	378	1,130	809	426	1,235	822	405	1,227

[a] In Work - All cases docketed which are not yet ready for submission.

[b] Ready - All cases ready for submission.

[c] Assigned - All cases which have been assigned to the justices and will be submitted or formally presented to the court within a month.

[d] Out-to-Justices - All cases submitted to the court which have not been decided.

[e] For purposes of this table, the 654, 684, and 673 cases transferred to the court of appeals in 1991, 1992, and 1993, respectively, were deducted from the number of ready cases pending before the supreme court.

TABLE 5

AVERAGE DELAY (IN MONTHS) FROM THE TIME A CASE IS READY FOR SUBMISSION TO OPINION

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA, 1976-1993

YEAR	TYPE OF CASE			
	CIVIL	PRIORTIY CIVIL	CRIMINAL	AVERAGE DELAY
1993	7.8	3.9	3.9	6.0
1992	7.8	3.2	3.2	5.4
1991	7.4	4.0	3.4	5.8
1990	6.2	3.0	3.0	4.8
1989	6.4	2.9	2.8	4.6
1988	7.8	3.4	3.4	6.6
1987	6.8	3.7	3.9	5.8
1986	4.9	3.4	3.5	4.5
1985	6.1	4.0	3.8	5.6
1984	6.2	4.1	4.1	5.4
1983	6.8	3.8	3.7	5.5
1982	7.5	4.6	3.8	5.9
1981	5.9	4.7	4.9	5.2
1980	5.2	4.3	4.8	5.0
1979	5.4	4.0	4.4	5.0
1978	8.3	4.1	4.2	6.5
1977	17.0	4.3	4.5	12.2
1976	20.2	4.0	3.8	9.0

TABLE 6

DISPOSITION OF CASES AT THE SUPREME COURT LEVEL BY ORDER OR OTHER MODE PRIOR TO FORMAL SUBMISSION TO THE COURT - 1993

TYPE OF DISPOTISION	NUMBER OF DISPOSTIONS		
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	TOTAL
Voluntary dismissal or withdrawal of appeal or other review by appellant	234	113	347
Dismissal by the clerk pursuant to Rule 19, R.App.P., for failure to cure default within 15 days after notice	45	19	64
Dismissal by court for failure to comply with Rules of Appellate Procedure	1	0	1
Dismissal by court for lack of jurisdiction	15	0	15
Dismissal by court of frivolous criminal appeal pursuant to Rule 104, R.App.P.	0	106	106
Denial of petition for permission to appeal an interlocutory ruling	116	0	116
Denial of petition for writ of certiorari	51	0	51
Denial of petition for discretionary review	28	35	63
Cases transferred to the court of appeals by order of the supreme court	516	157	673
Consolidations[a]	16	9	25
Other	87	23	110
TOTALS	1,109	462	1,571

[a] For purposes of this table, cases were classified as consolidated at the time an order granting consolidation was filed.

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND DISCIPLINARY CASES DISPOSED OF BY OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT EN BANC AND BY DIVISION, 1991-1993

	EN BANC			DIVISION			PERCENT EN BANC		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
Civil	23	26	26	318	227	267	6.7	10.3	8.9
Criminal	3	7	3	150	164	163	2.0	4.1	1.8
Disciplinary	3	3	2	12	13	7	20.0	18.8	22.2
TOTAL	29	36	31	480	404	437	5.7	8.2	6.6

TABLE 8

NUMBER OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES TRANSFERRED TO, TERMINATED BY, AND PENDING BEFORE THE IOWA COURT OF APPEALS 1977-1993

Year	Transferred			Terminated			Pending End of Year		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
1993	516	157	673	504	156	660	173	47	220
1992	558	126	684	565	131	696	158	46	204
1991	522	132	654	541	141	682	164	50	214
1990	603	140	743	524	138	662	179	59	238
1989	519	159	678	622	177	799	95	57	152
1988	555	173	728	512	157	669	198	75	273
1987	482	136	618	428	150	578	155	57	212
1986	392	160	552	440	156	596	99	71	170
1985	524	203	727	459	178	637	147	67	214
1984	412	157	569	397	135	532	80	41	121
1983	330	119	449	405	150	555	65	19	84
1982	397	134	531	307	116	423	140	50	190
1981	305	149	454	348	163	511	50	32	82
1980	344	116	460	303	94	397	93	46	139
1979	263	114	377	259	120	379	52	24	76
1978	245	125	370	267	117	384	48	30	78
1977	330	95	425*	260	73	333	70	22	92
TOTAL	7,297	2,395	9,692	7,141	2,352	9,493	1,966	793	2,759

* Includes 69 cases - 56 civil and 13 criminal - transferred to the court of appeals in late 1976.

TABLE 9

NUMBER AND TYPE OF CASES DISPOSED OF BY OPINION
IOWA COURT OF APPEALS, 1986-1993

CASE TYPE	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF BY OPINION							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
CIVIL								
Administrative Law	45	44	40	46	42	32	31	41
Contracts	61	60	70	104	92	86	76	38
Contested child custody	89	83	120	119	108	123	148	130
Domestic relations not involving child custody	93	96	122	136	89	124	119	126
Postconviction relief	31	27	22	41	35	45	39	35
Property	33	25	23	31	20	22	27	18
Taxation	4	4	4	2	6	6	6	3
Tort	42	50	60	75	66	59	72	57
Trusts, estates, wills	17	18	12	24	20	13	18	21
Other	20	15	24	30	29	22	18	24
TOTAL CIVIL	435	422	497	608	507	532	554	493
CRIMINAL								
Guilty plea only	2	8	5	0	1	2	2	2
Sentencing only	6	3	9	5	5	1	2	5
Guilty plea and sentencing only	1	4	2	7	3	2	3	6
Other	145	133	141	164	129	135	123	143
TOTAL CRIMINAL	154	148	157	176	138	140	130	156
TOTAL	589	570	654	784	645	672	684	649

TABLE 10

APPLICATION TO THE SUPREME COURT FOR FURTHER REVIEW

Year	Applications Granted			Applications Denied			Percent Granted
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	
1993	27	15	42	187	94	281	13.0%
1992	50	18	68	228	67	295	18.7%
1991	58	14	72	191	95	286	20.1%
1990	44	14	58	203	80	283	17.0%
1989	32	22	54	224	87	311	14.8%
1988	40	13	53	167	94	261	16.9%
1987	25	12	37	127	64	191	16.2%
1986	48	12	60	132	89	221	21.4%
1985	33	10	43	173	90	263	14.1%
1984	33	11	44	135	62	197	18.3%
1983	16	7	23	114	60	174	11.7%
1982	12	7	19	125	48	173	9.9%
1981	11	5	16	88	31	119	11.9%
1980	11	2	13	106	38	144	8.3%
1979	6	6	12	78	54	132	8.3%
1978	17	4	21	78	38	116	15.3%
1977	6	4	10	54	16	70	12.5%
TOTAL	469	176	645	2,410	1,107	3,517	15.5%

TABLE 11

AVERAGE DELAY (IN MONTHS) FROM THE TIME A CASE IS READY FOR SUBMISSION TO OPINION IOWA COURT OF APPEALS 1977-1993

Year	TYPE OF CASE			Average Delay
	Civil	Priority Civil	Criminal	
1993	9.4	3.9	5.7	7.0
1992	7.1	4.3	4.7	5.9
1991	7.8	4.5	5.0	6.4
1990	6.7	4.4	5.2	5.9
1989	6.8	4.5	5.2	6.1
1988	6.5	4.8	5.4	5.8
1987	6.4	5.0	5.1	5.8
1986	5.5	4.4	4.5	5.0
1985	5.8	4.8	4.7	5.2
1984	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.8
1983	6.3	5.0	5.2	5.7
1982	6.9	5.2	5.3	6.2
1981	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.5
1980	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
1979	5.2	4.2	4.6	4.9
1978	3.7	4.0	4.1	5.8
1977	16.1	4.6	4.6	12.5

TABLE 12

NUMBER OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES FILED AT THE APPELLATE COURT LEVEL

1977-1993

Year	Civil*	Criminal	Total
1993	1,387	610	1,997
1992	1,417	665	2,082
1991	1,451	558	2,009
1990	1,390	564	1,954
1989	1,440	541	1,981
1988	1,454	446	1,900
1987	1,337	485	1,822
1986	1,415	465	1,880
1985	1,362	539	1,901
1984	1,297	587	1,884
1983	1,290	491	1,781
1982	1,253	596	1,849
1981	1,175	558	1,733
1980	1,081	539	1,620
1979	1,014	493	1,507
1,978	1,003	487	1,490
1977	785	446	1,231
TOTAL	21,551	9,070	30,621
16-Year Increase in Percent	76.7%	36.8%	62.2%

* Includes attorney disciplinary cases.

II. TRIAL COURT

THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT

The unified trial court, known as the "Iowa District Court," became operative July 1, 1973. The district court has general and original jurisdiction of all actions and proceedings, including probate and juvenile matters. Its jurisdiction is exercised by senior judges, district judges, district associate judges, alternate district associate judges, associate juvenile judges, associate probate judges, referees, and magistrates. The salary and travel expenses of all judges and magistrates are funded by the state.

The Unified Trial Court Act requires the clerks of the district court to furnish each magistrate, associate judge, or district judge acting as a magistrate, a docket in which to enter all proceedings within their jurisdiction, except those required to be docketed with the clerks and assigned to judicial officers for disposition. The chief judge of a judicial district is authorized to order criminal proceedings combined in a centralized docket.

Magistrates

The Unified Trial Court Act created and allotted 191 part-time magistrate positions to the 99 counties in the state, ranging from one to six per county. The original allotment remained in effect until June 30, 1975. Since that date, the state court administrator has apportioned magistrates among the counties.

A magistrate appointing commission selects the magistrates to fill positions allotted to the county. The person appointed must be an elector of the county and less than 72 years of age. In 1989, the magistrates' term of office was increased from two to four years. Although a license to practice law is not required, the commission must first consider licensed attorneys. In counties allotted only one such position, the appointing commission is authorized to appoint an additional magistrate and divide the statutory salary. (Adair and Ida Counties exercised this option in 1993.) The magistrate apportionment appears in **Appendix E**.

As amended, the Unified Trial Court Act authorizes any county or combination of counties with an allotment of three or more magistrate positions to appoint a district associate judge to substitute for three part-time magistrates. The substitution may not occur if it results in the lack of either a resident district associate judge or a magistrate in one or more of the counties. The substitution is made by order of the chief judge of the judicial district on the affirmative vote of a majority of the district judges in the judicial election district in which the county is located. District associate judges serving in lieu of magistrates are nominated, appointed, and retained in the same manner as regular district associate judges. As they also have the same qualifications, rights, salary, duties, responsibilities, authority, and jurisdiction as regular district associate judges, their work load is totally integrated in this report.

Jurisdiction

Magistrates have jurisdiction of the following:

1. Preliminary hearing cases. (Cases in which they act as committing magistrates on felonies and indictable misdemeanors.) [R.Cr.P. 2(4)(a)]

2. Nonindictable or simple misdemeanors, including traffic and ordinance violations. (A simple misdemeanor is a criminal offense in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of $100 or imprisonment for 30 days.)

3. County and city infractions.

4. Search warrant proceedings.

5. Emergency hospitalization proceedings. [§229.22, The Code]

6. Lost property actions. (These include issuing a warrant directing a peace officer to appoint appraisers to fix the value of vessels, rafts, logs and lumber which have been stopped or taken up and determining the ownership of other lost property.) [Chapter 644]

The above proceedings are all required to be entered in the docket furnished to them by the clerk or in the centralized docket for the county, if one is ordered to be maintained by the chief judge of the judicial district

7. Small claims. (A small claim includes: (1) a civil action for a money judgment where the amount in controversy is $2,000 or less, exclusive of interest and costs, (2) an action for forcible entry and detainer where no question of title to the property is involved, and (3) an action of replevin where the value of the property claimed is $2,000 or less.)

The clerk of the district court is required to maintain the docket for small claims actions. If the action is one for money judgment and it is not disposed of by the clerk through entry of a confession of judgment, default judgment or a voluntary dismissal, it must be assigned to a judicial officer having jurisdiction of such actions. This is done by delivering the original notice first filed with the clerk to the officer. If it is an action for forcible entry and detainer, the appearance is required before the judicial officer who must handle the entire proceeding, including an order for the issuance of a writ of eviction if the plaintiff prevails. Again, the assignment is perfected by the clerk delivering the original notice first filed and all papers in the case to the judicial officer.

The record of all actions taken by the judicial officer in either type of small claims proceeding, including notes of testimony and judgment entry, is made on the original notice to which exhibits, if any, are attached and returned to the clerk. It serves as a calendar sheet from which the clerk makes proper entries in the small claims docket and on the lien index. Small claims actions are not entered in the docket furnished to judicial officers by the clerk or in the centralized docket used for criminal proceedings.

District Associate Judges

The original act provided for 30 magistrates required to devote full time to their position. One to four positions were authorized to counties in four population categories ranging from 35,000 to over 200,000. The 25 municipal court judges holding office June 30, 1973, became district associate judges and satisfied the retirement of a regular full-time magistrate in the county of their residence. Upon the death, resignation, retirement, removal or nonretetion of a district associate judge, a full-time magistrate was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Effective January 1, 1981, full-time magistrates were renamed district associate judges. District associate judges serve four-year terms and stand for retention in office in their judicial election district the same as district judges.

In counties having only one district associate judge, the county magistrate appointing commission is authorized to appoint an alternate district associate judge to act in the temporary absence of a district associate judge. Such alternate is paid on a per diem basis by the state for days of actual service rendered. In 1993, an alternate district associate judge served in Dickinson, Jasper, Marshall, Marion, Warren, Sioux, and Palo Alto Counties.

The number of district associate judges by judicial election district and county is illustrated below.

Judicial Election District	County	District Associate Judges
1A	Dubuque	2
1B	Black Hawk	3
1B	Black Hawk-Grundy	1
1B	Chickasaw-Clayton-Fayette	1
2A	Cerro Gordo	1
2B	Boone-Hamilton	1
2B	Marshall	1
2B	Webster	1
2B	Story	2
3A	Dickinson	1
3A	Buena Vista-Cherokee-Clay	1
3A	Emmet-Kossuth	1
3B	Woodbury	3
3B	Plymouth-Sioux	1
4	Pottawattamie	3
5A	Jasper	1
5A	Marion-Jasper	1
5A	Warren	1
5C	Polk	6
6	Johnson	2
6	Linn	4
7	Clinton	1
7	Muscatine	1
7	Scott	3
8A	Wapello	1
8A	Washington-Jefferson-Keokuk	1
8A	Mahaska-Poweshiek	1
8B	Des Moines	2
8B	Lee	2
TOTAL		50

Jurisdiction

District associate judges have the same jurisdiction as judicial magistrates. In addition, they have jurisdiction of:

1. civil actions for money judgments where the amount in controversy does not exceed $5,000;
2. indictable (serious and aggravated) misdemeanors;
3. felony violations of §321.281 (operating while intoxicated -- OWI); and
4. juvenile cases when designated as a judge of the juvenile court by the chief judge of the judicial district.

While exercising such additional jurisdiction, district associate judges are required to employ district judges' practice and procedure.

Trial by Jury and Appeal Provisions

A defendant charged with a nonindictable or simple misdemeanor is entitled to a trial by a six-member jury if he or she files a written jury demand at least ten days before the time set for trial. Failure to make such demand constitutes a waiver of jury. The plaintiff may appeal only upon a finding of invalidity of an ordinance or statute and the defendant only upon a judgment of conviction. All simple misdemeanor appeals from a decision of a magistrate shall be on the record. Either party may appeal from the judgment of the district judge to the supreme court in the same manner as from a judgment in a prosecution by indictment.

A small claims action is tried before the judicial officer to whom it is assigned without the right to a jury. Either party may appeal to a district court judge who is required to hear the matter on the record. If it appears the trial record is incomplete, the district court judge may take additional testimony and evidence. The right of either party to appeal from the judgment of the district judge is entirely within the discretionary power of the supreme court.

District Court Judges

In January 1993, there were 101 district judges in Iowa. Under the judgeship formula computed in February, 1993, 107 judgeships were authorized. However, because of the statutory freeze on the number of judgeships the vacancies could not be filled. Twenty-four additional judgeships were authorized, but not filled, by February 1994 application of the judgeship formula. The 1993 and 1994 applications of the formula appear at pages 36 and 37 of this report.

For purposes of administration and ordinary judicial functions, the state is divided into eight judicial districts. **[Appendix D]** The state is further divided into 14 judicial election districts for purposes stated in the footnote to the map appearing on page 34. The population spread per judge ranged from 25,004 in the 8th District to 31,105 in the 6th. **[Appendix C]**

Jurisdiction

District judges possess the full jurisdiction of the trial court, including the jurisdiction of magistrates. While exercising the latter, they are required to employ the practice and procedure for magistrates. Under the Iowa Probate Code they are the only judges sitting in probate.

Senior Judges

Effective July 1, 1979, the 68th General Assembly established a senior judge program whereby retired supreme court justices, court of appeals judges, district court judges, and district associate judges who qualify agree to work up to 13 weeks per year until age 78. A senior judge may not practice law.

While serving on temporary assignment, a senior judge is paid no salary but continues to receive monthly judicial retirement annuities. The senior judge program provides a hedge against inflation by mandating an increase in judicial annuity whenever the current salary of active judges is raised. There is no provision for an increase in judicial annuity for judges who do not participate in the senior judge program.

During 1993, 26 senior judges served in the Iowa judicial branch including: one supreme court justice - Louis W. Schultz, one chief judge - Roger F. Peterson, 18 district judges Dennis D. Damsgaard, Forest E. Eastman, Murray S. Underwood, Harold J. Swailes, William S. Cahill, Theodore H. Miller, Harry Perkins, Jack W. Frye, Peter Van Metre, Margaret S. Briles, Newt Draheim, Joseph C. Keefe, Ralph McCartney, M. D. Seiser, Max Werling, Richard A. Strickler, Leonard D. Lybbert, and Anthony M. Critelli - and six district associate judges - Frank D. Gilloon, John M. Fachman, Louis A. Anania, L. M. Goldblatt, I. Joel Pasternak, and Jack F. Broderick. Judges Louis W. Schultz, Richard A. Strickler, Roger F. Peterson, Leonard D. Lybbert, Anthony M. Critelli, and Jack F. Broderick commenced service while Judges W. Ward Reynoldson and Paul H. Sulhoff concluded their tenure as senior judges in 1993.

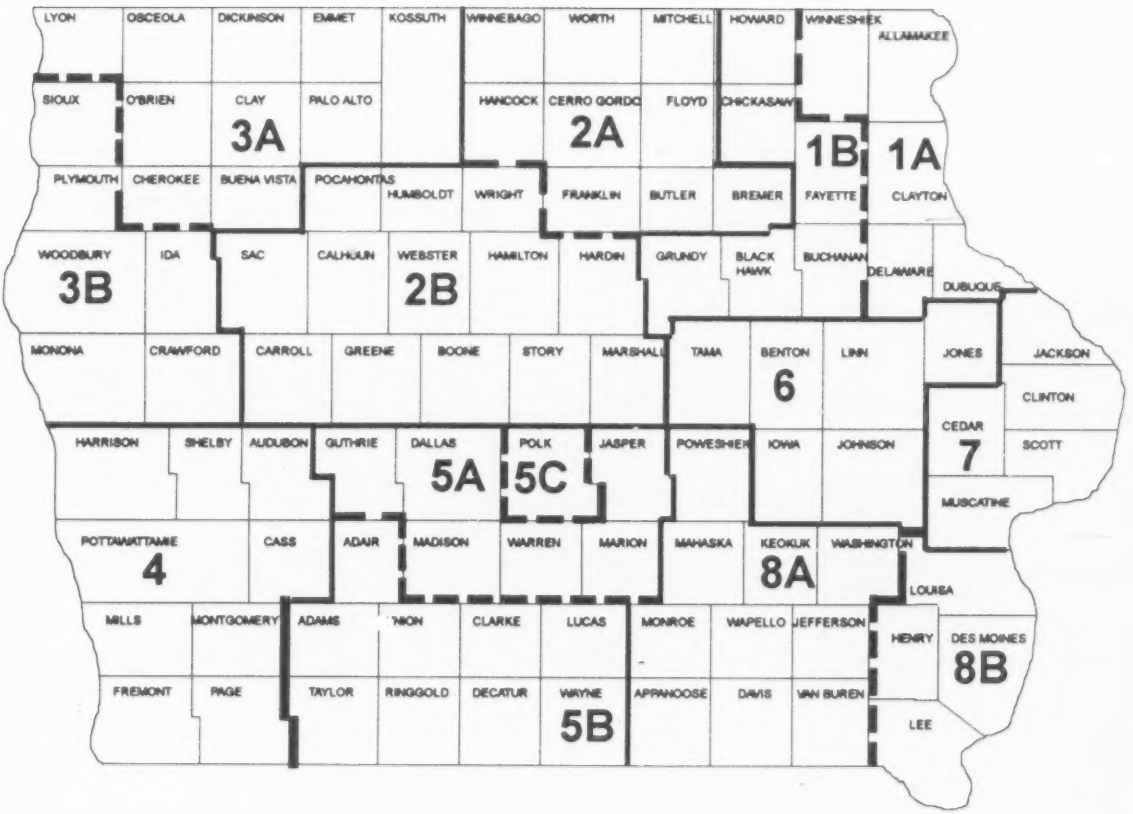
Clerks of District Court

The clerk's office in the 99 counties performed two important functions during 1993 which reduced the work load of the judicial officers in each county. These were:

1. Kept the small claims docket and through the entry of confessions of judgment, default judgments, and voluntary dismissals in actions for money judgment, avoided the necessity of assigning many such cases to judicial officers. **[Tables 12(d), 14(e) and 15]**

2. Maintained a traffic and scheduled violations office where violations issued on a uniform citation and complaint could be admitted and disposed of upon payment of the minimum fine, surcharge, and costs. **[Table 16]**

IOWA'S EIGHT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND 14 JUDICIAL ELECTION DISTRICTS*



* Judicial election districts are established for the purpose of nomination, appointment, and election of district judges, application of the judgeship formula, and appointment and election of district associate judges.

Judgeship Formula

The judgeship formula gives equal weight to population and filings. The formula authorizes one judge for every 550 combined civil and criminal filings (3-year average) in judicial election districts having a city of 50,000 or more population and one judge for every 450 such filings in districts not having a city that large. The population factor allows one judge for every 40,000 residents. There is a statutory cap of 101 on the number of district judges authorized, irrespective of the application of the formula.

Application of the judgeship formula for 1992 and 1993, respectively, is illustrated by the tables that follow.

NUMBER OF DISTRICT JUDGES AUTHORIZED BY THE JUDGESHIP FORMULA BASED EQUALLY ON A 3-YEAR AVERAGE OF COMBINED CIVIL AND CRIMINAL FILINGS AND POPULATION

Judicial Election District	Filings	Population	Formula Judgeship[d]	Resident Judges
1A[a]	3,450 (6.27)	158,709 (3.97)	5	5
1B[a]	6,232 (11.33)	202,954 (5.07)	8	7
2A	4,032 (8.96)	157,402 (3.94)	6	6
2B	7,715 (17.14)	303,687 (7.59)	12	11
3A	2,736 (6.08)	142,137 (3.55)	5	5
3B[a]	7,046 (12.81)	187,936 (4.70)	9	7
4[a]	5,539 (10.07)	183,447 (4.59)	7	6
5A	4,157 (9.24)	155,516 (3.89)	7	5
5B	2,376 (5.28)	70,923 (1.77)	4	4
5C[a,b]	12,995 (23.63)	333,071 (8.33)	17	13
6[a]	9,320 (16.95)	342,160 (8.55)	13	11
7[a]	8,394 (15.26)	282,238 (7.06)	11	10
8A	3,757 (8.35)	162,181 (4.05)	6	6
8B[c]	3,028 (6.73)	112,858 (2.82)	6	5
STATE TOTALS	80,777	2,795,219	116*	101

[a] District with a city of 50,000 or more population.

[b] One additional judgeship for seat of government.

[c] One additional judgeship for location of state penitentiary.

[d] In judicial election districts containing a city of 50,000 or more population (i.e., 1A, 1B, 3B, 4, 5C, 6 and 7), there shall be one judgeship per 550 combined civil and criminal filings, with exclusions listed in Iowa Code §602.6201(3), and 40,000 population, giving equal weight to each quotient. All other districts are entitled to one judgeship per 450 filings or 40,000 population. The filing and population quotients are added together, divided by two (averaged), and rounded to the nearest hundredth.

* Although the 1993 application of the judgeship formula created fifteen (15) vacancies, the provisions of Iowa Code §602.6201, subsection 10, limit the maximum number of district judges to one hundred one (101) and, consequently, prohibit the vacancies from being filled.

Prepared by: State Court Administrator, Statehouse, Des Moines, Iowa 50319 February 25, 1993

NUMBER OF DISTRICT JUDGES AUTHORIZED BY THE JUDGESHIP FORMULA BASED EQUALLY ON A 3-YEAR AVERAGE OF COMBINED CIVIL AND CRIMINAL FILINGS AND POPULATION

Judicial Election District	Filings	Population	Formula Judgeship[d]	Resident Judges
1A[a]	3,905	159,124	6	5
	(7.10)	(3.98)		
1B[a]	6,526	203,157	8	7
	(11.87)	(5.08)		
2A	4,638	156,182	7	6
	(10.31)	(3.90)		
2B	8,767	300,893	14	11
	(19.48)	(7.52)		
3A	3,046	141,589	5	5
	(6.77)	(3.54)		
3B[a]	7,244	188,728	9	7
	(13.17)	(4.72)		
4[a]	6,130	183,504	8	6
	(11.15)	(4.59)		
5A	4,737	157,079	7	5
	(10.53)	(3.93)		
5B	2,597	70,051	4	4
	(5.77)	(1.75)		
5C[a,b]	14,968	338,261	19	13
	(27.21)	(8.46)		
6[a]	9,609	344,873	13	11
	(17.47)	(8.62)		
7[a]	9,199	284,750	12	10
	(16.73)	(7.12)		
8A	4,086	162,094	7	6
	(9.08)	(4.05)		
8B[c]	3,316	112,659	6	5
	(7.37)	(2.82)		
STATE TOTALS	88,768	2,802,944	125*	101

[a] District with a city of 50,000 or more population.

[b] One additional judgeship for seat of government.

[c] One additional judgeship for location of state penitentiary.

[d] In judicial election districts containing a city of 50,000 or more population (i.e., 1A, 1B, 3B, 4, 5C, 6 and 7), there shall be one judgeship per 550 combined civil and criminal filings, with exclusions listed in Iowa Code §602.6201(3), and 40,000 population, giving equal weight to each quotient. All other districts are entitled to one judgeship per 450 filings or 40,000 population. The filing and population quotients are added together, divided by two (averaged), and rounded to the nearest hundredth.

* Although the 1994 application of the judgeship formula created twenty-four (24) vacancies, the provisions of Iowa Code §602.6201, subsection 10, limit the maximum number of district judges to one hundred one (101) and, consequently, prohibit the vacancies from being filled.

Prepared by: State Court Administrator, Statehouse, Des Moines, Iowa 50319 February 25, 1994

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

Regular Civil and Criminal Cases

For the purpose of the following discussion, regular civil cases include all law, equity, and special proceedings docketed in the office of the clerk except in the small claims docket. An appeal from a decision of a judicial magistrate in a small claims action also is considered a regular civil case.

Regular criminal cases include all felony and indictable misdemeanors (serious and aggravated). A felony is a public offense which is, or in the discretion of the court may be, punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary, men's reformatory or women's reformatory. An indictable misdemeanor is a public offense, less than a felony, in which the punishment exceeds a fine of $100 or imprisonment for more than 30 days in the county jail. An appeal from a decision or verdict in a nonindictable or simple misdemeanor case becomes a regular criminal case when docketed by the clerk as a regular criminal action.

A total of 144,088 regular civil and criminal cases were docketed in the clerks' offices curing 1993. This was a 6.3 percent increase from the 135,608 civil and criminal cases docketed in 1992. A comparison of cases docketed for 1992 and 1993 reveals that civil filings increased 7.7 percent (63,381 to 68,244); criminal filings jumped 5.0 percent (72,227 to 75,844).

A number of regular civil cases and indictable misdemeanors filed in district court were assigned to district associate judges for disposition. The total number of regular civil and indictable criminal dispositions by district and district associate judges in 1993 was 139,719 -- an increase of 7.1 percent from 130,404 cases disposed of in 1992. There were 4,369 more cases pending December 31, 1993 than on January 1 of that year; the number of pending cases increased in all but the 1st and 7th Districts. **[Tables 1, 2(a) and 3(a)]**

District Judges' Activities

During 1993, district court judges disposed of 65,478 regular civil cases: 551 or 0.8 percent by trial to jury, 12,514 or 19.1 percent by trial to court, and 52,413 or 80.0 percent without trial. The number of civil dispositions per judge ranged from 558 in the 3rd District to 799 in the 7th. Statewide, there were 648 civil dispositions per district court judge, up from 612 in 1992. **[Tables 2(a), (b) and (d)]**

During 1993, district judges disposed of 27,404 regular criminal cases: 788 or 2.9 percent by trial to jury, 2,651 or 9.7 percent by trial to court, and 23,965 or 87.5 percent without trial. The number of criminal dispositions per judge ranged from 111 in the 8th District to 338 in the 4th. Statewide, there were 271 criminal dispositions per district court judge. **[Tables 3(a), (b) and (d)]**

The average number of civil and criminal cases disposed of per judge, with the rank of each district, is shown on **Table 4**. The 4th District recorded the highest number of civil/criminal dispositions per judge (1,065) while the 8th District had the lowest number of dispositions per judge (711).

District Associate Judges' Activities

There were 978 regular civil cases assigned to district associate judges during 1993 -- a 11.8 percent increase from 875 cases assigned in 1992. During 1993; the judges of limited jurisdiction disposed of 985 regular civil cases, one or 0.1 percent by jury trial, 130 or 13.2 percent trial to court, and 854 or 86.7 percent without trial. On a per judge basis, dispositions ranged from 0 in the 4th and 5th Districts to 346 in the 3rd. **[Tables 2(a), (c) and (d)]**

During 1993, 47,233 regular criminal cases (indictable misdemeanors and simple misdemeanors on appeal) were assigned to district associate judges as compared to 41,849 assigned to such judicial officers in 1992. Of the 45,852 criminal cases disposed of by district associate judges in 1993, 309 or 0.7 percent were resolved by trial to jury, 1,132 or 2.5 percent by trial to court, and 44,411 or 96.9 percent without trial. On a per judge basis, dispositions ranged from 640 in the 4th District to 1,074 in the 6th. **[Tables 3(a), (c) and (d)]**

Civil and Criminal Filings by Case Type

Dissolution filings (and modifications) represented 29.9 percent (20,415) of the 68,244 civil cases docketed in the district court in 1993. **[Table 5]** These cases, combined with other actions involving domestic relations such as child support recovery (9,348) and domestic abuse (2,677), accounted for about one-half (47.5 percent) of all civil cases filed in the district court.

Table 5 also shows that 568 (1.9 percent) of the 29,409 small claims rulings by judicial officers of limited jurisdiction were appealed on the record to the district court, pursuant to Iowa §631.13. Such appeals comprised 0.8 percent of the civil case filings.

In the criminal area, the 21,265 first and second offense drunken driver cases (OWI -- operating while intoxicated) represented 34.9 percent of the indictable misdemeanor filings and 28.0 percent of all the regular criminal cases, i.e., felonies, indictable misdemeanors (serious and aggravated), and simple misdemeanors on appeal. **[Table 6]**

The 14,626 felony filings represented 19.3 percent of the 75,844 criminal cases docketed. Only 0.1 of one percent (340) of the 262,964 simple misdemeanors handled by district associate judges and magistrates were appealed to the district court for a new trial, pursuant to rule 54, Rules of Criminal Procedure. Such appeals comprised 0.4 percent of the criminal filings.

Pending Regular Civil and Criminal Cases

Of the 37,937 regular civil cases pending at the end of the year 4,286 or 11.3 percent were over 18 months old. During 1993, the number of civil cases pending over 18 months increased by 365 or 9.3 percent. **[Appendix A]** The proportion of pending civil cases over 18 months old ranged from 1.5 percent in the 7th District to 18.5 percent in the 3rd. In all of the eight districts there were more civil cases pending at the end of the year than at the beginning. Statewide, the number of civil cases pending increased 4.9 percent (36,156 to 37,937).

There were 2,588 more criminal cases pending on December 31, 1993, than on January 1. Of the 34,537 regular criminal cases pending at the end of 1993, 17.5 percent (6,036) were over 18 months old and 40.3 percent (13,928) had been pending 3 to 18 months. **[Appendix B]** The 2nd District had the largest percentage of cases pending over 18 months (30.9 percent); the 5th District had the lowest percentage of criminal cases pending over 18 months (3.1 percent).

Probate Matters

The district judges exercise the probate jurisdiction of the unified trial court. There were 769 trusteeships opened in 1993 -- down 1.4 percent from the previous year. **[Table 7(a)]** The number of trusteeships opened ranged from 41 in the 4th District to 151 in the 2nd. During 1993, 3,269 guardianships and conservatorships were opened -- down 4.4 percent from 1992; the number of cases ranged from 272 in the 7th to 703 in the 5th. Some 16,420 decedent estates were opened in 1993 -- an increase of 451 or 2.8 percent. The number of estates opened varied from 1,021 in the 4th District to 3,348 in the 2nd. Statewide, there were 5 jury trials and 607 trials to court in contested probate matters. **[Table 7(a)]**

Of the 14,818 estates closed during 1993, 60.1 percent were closed within one year, 32.3 percent from 1-3 years, and 7.6 percent after three years. In 1993, 66.3 percent of the estates were settled within one year in the 1st District. **[Table 7(b)]** The number of decedents' estates closed during 1993 was 1,602 less than the number of new estates opened. **[Tables 7(a) and (b)]**

Juvenile Matters

Juvenile matters are heard by district judges, associate juvenile judges, and district associate judges designated by the chief judge of the judicial district to act as judges of the juvenile court. There were 8,618 juvenile petitions filed in the district court clerks' offices during 1993 -- 851 petitions more than in 1992. **[Table 8(a)]** Juvenile petitions were classified into four general categories: delinquency (5,372), child in need of assistance or CHINA (3,224), family in need of assistance or FINA (12) and interstate compacts or extradition (10). Half of the FINA petitions were filed in the 5th District.

The number and type of formal hearings in juvenile matters are illustrated in **Table 8(b)**. Figures show there were 5,294 adjudication hearings, 6,037 disposition hearings, 8,965 review hearings, 2,534 shelter/detention hearings, and 6,131 other hearings, for a grand total of 28,961 -- down 855 from 1992. Over 40 percent of the juvenile hearings were handled by district associate judges, 47.6 percent were conducted by associate juvenile judges, and 7.5 percent by district judges.

Termination of Parental Rights

For statistical purposes, termination of parental rights cases were separated from regular juvenile matters involving delinquent children and minors or families in need of assistance. As indicated in **Table 9**, there were 974 petitions for termination of parental rights filed in the district court during 1993 -- an increase of 19 cases from 1992. One-third of the petitions (324) involved involuntary or contested proceedings. The largest number of termination cases (233) were docketed in the 5th District; the fewest petitions (49) were filed in the 4th District. There were 1,147 formal hearings held on these matters -- down 64 or 5.3 percent form 1992.

Hospitalization Hearings

Table 10 shows the number and type of hospitalization hearings. There were 6,327 hospitalization hearings in Iowa during 1993 -- 435 involuntary minor, 2,822 involuntary adult, 1,683 emergency, and 1,387 substance abuse. Nearly seventy percent of the hearings were held by judicial hospitalization referees.

General Activities of District Associate Judge

Other than regular civil and criminal cases, termination of parental rights, and juvenile matters discussed above, a total of 182,611 cases were docketed or assigned and 181,343 cases were disposed of by the 50 associate judges during 1993. There were 22,877 pending at the end of the year. The number of cases docketed and assigned ranged from 5,833 in the 7th District to 61,007 in the 5th. The total number of simple misdemeanor and small claims cases pending at the end of the year varied from 69 in the 7th District to 7,195 in the 5th. The number of each type of case filed, terminated, and pending during 1993 appears in **Tables 12(a)** through **12(d)**.

As committing magistrates for indictable offenses, district associate judges conducted 52,345 initial appearance proceedings and 443 preliminary hearings in indictable criminal cases, pursuant to rule 2, Rules of Criminal Procedure. **[Table 12(a)]** Thirty-two percent of the initial appearances were held in the 5th District; 77 percent of the preliminary hearings by associate judges occurred in the 5th and 8th Districts.

There were 12,545 nonindictable state cases (simple misdemeanors) carried over from 1992. During 1993, 67,496 were docketed as compared to 60,317 in 1992. Of the 66,663 state cases terminated during 1993, the judges disposed of 43 or less than 0.6 percent by trial to jury, 3,131 or 4.7 percent by trial to court and 63,489 or 95.2 percent without trial. The number of simple misdemeanor state cases pending at the end of 1993 (13,378) was 833 more than the number pending at the beginning of the year. During 1993, the associate judges of the 5th District had by far the largest number of nonindictable state cases docketed and terminated. **[Table 12(b)]**

Some 8,804 simple misdemeanor ordinance cases were pending from 1992. During 1993, 44,176 were docketed and 43,391 were disposed of: 13 or less than 0.03 percent by trial to jury, 1,998 or 4.6 percent by trial to court, and 41,380 or 95.4 percent without trial. The number of pending cases increased 8.9 percent from 8,804 to 9,589. **[Table 12(c)]**

During 1993, district associate judges entertained 773 search warrant applications and conducted 440 seized property hearings. Over three-fourths of the applications for search warrants handled by district associate judges occurred in the 5th, 6th, and 7th Districts; 32 percent of the seized property hearings occurred in the 1st District. **[Table 14(d)]**

There were 16,702 small claims assigned and 16,601 cases terminated by associate judges during 1993. **[Table 12(d)]** The judges resolved 5,425 or 32.7 percent by trial to the court and 11,176 or 67.3 percent without trial. Of those disposed of without trial, 9,792 or 59.0 percent were defaulted and 1,384 or 8.3 percent were either dismissed or transferred. Nearly half of the small claims cases handled by such judges were assigned and disposed of in the 5th District.

District associate judges also disposed of 724 civil infractions in 1993. **[Table 12(d)]**

Magistrates

In 1993, 231,277 cases were docketed or assigned to 135 magistrates; they disposed of 237,461 or 1,759 cases per magistrate. **[Table 13]** The number of dispositions per magistrate ranged from 962 (5th District) to 2,560 (1st District). Nearly 20 percent of the cases pending at the end of the year were in the 1st District. (Note: Judicial districts vary in population from 183,504 (4th) to 565,391 (5th) and in the number of magistrates from 13 (6th and 7th) to 32 (2nd).)

As shown in **Table 14(a)**, there were 26,206 initial appearances and 518 preliminary hearings conducted by magistrates in indictable criminal case. While the largest number of preliminary hearings were in the 2nd District. Magistrates in the 4th and 5th Districts had the fewest number of initial appearances. Magistrates in the 7th and 1st Districts had the smallest number of preliminary hearings.

There were 107,502 nonindictable state cases (simple misdemeanors) docketed before magistrates in 1993. **[Table 14(b)]** The magistrates disposed of 107,963 cases -- 80 or less than 0.01 percent by trial to jury, 8,125 or 7.5 percent by trial to court, and 99,758 or 92.4 percent without trial The 5th District had the most jury trials (16) while the 3rd District reported the least (2). There were 21,827 nonindictable state cases docketed in the 2nd District; only 8,180 were docketed before magistrates in the 4th District.

Statistics on nonindictable ordinance cases disclose that 39,223 cases were docketed, 44,947 were disposed, and 10,961 were still pending on December 31, 1993. Ninety-five percent of the ordinance cases were disposed of without a contested trial to a judge or jury. The 17 magistrates in the 1st District handled 18,821 ordinance cases or 41.9 percent of the state total. **[Table 14(c)]**

Overall, magistrates terminated 152,910 simple misdemeanors in 1993 compared to 149,251 in 1992.

Magistrates entertained 942 applications for search warrants and conducted 121 seized property hearings. **[Table 14(d)]** There were 983 search warrant applications and 142 seized property hearings before magistrates in 1992.

Statewide, for all judicial officers, the number of search warrant applications increased 12.1 percent (1,894 to 2,123); the number of seized property hearings dropped 10.4 percent (651 to 719) since 1992. Magistrates in the 2nd and 8th Districts received the largest number of search warrant applications; those in the 8th District conducted the most seized property hearings. Considering the work of all judicial officers on these matters, the highest volume of applications for search warrants was in the 5th District; the 1st District had the largest number of seized property hearings.

As shown on **Table 14(e)**, magistrates disposed of 12,808 small claims cases in 1993. Fifty-eight percent (7,486) of the small claims were tried before the court; the remaining 5,322 cases (4,077 defaults and 1,245 dismissals or transfers) were disposed of without a trial. The 7th District had the largest number of small claims assigned to magistrates (3,696), tried to court (1,983), and pending (213) before magistrates at the end of the year.

Magistrates handled 973 civil infractions - 145 county infractions and 828 city infractions. **[Table 14(e)]**

District Court Clerks

The 99 clerks of the district court played an important role not only in record keeping but in the handling of small claims (dismissals and defaults) and scheduled violations. As noted above, under the Unified Trial Court Act, district court clerks are authorized to docket and assign small claims and enter dismissals and defaults. Cases involving forcible entry and detainer must be handled by a judge.

District court clerks also are responsible for handling scheduled violations in which the defendant mails in or delivers his or her admission, scheduled fine, surcharge, and court cost to the clerk's scheduled violations office before the time specified on the citation and complaint for court appearance. In addition, clerks are the custodians of collection boxes used at weigh stations for the deposit of fines and costs in cases involving weight and other non-moving scheduled violations of commercial carriers.

Table 15 shows that more small claims were disposed of by clerks (38,633) than judges (29,409). While clerks in the 3rd District took care of over three-fourths of the small claims terminated in their district, in the 5th District they handled only 43 percent of the small claims dispositions. Overall, 57 percent of the small claims were disposed of by district court clerks.

As noted in **Table 16**, the district court clerks disposed of 430,593 scheduled violations without the attention or assistance of any judicial officer -- 13,030 less than the number processed by clerks in 1992. On the average, a district court clerk disposed of 4,349 scheduled violations in 1993. The number of scheduled violations ranged form 622 in Keokuk County to 27,347 in Polk County.

Summary of Trial Court Statistics

There were 68,244 regular civil cases (over $2,000 and small claims on appeal) and 75,844 regular criminal cases (indictable misdemeanors, felonies, and simple misdemeanors on appeal) filed in the district court during 1993. This represented a 7.7 percent increase in civil filings and a 5.0 percent jump in criminal filings since 1992. **[Appendix F]**

There was a total of 139,719 civil/criminal dispositions in 1993. The number of civil cases terminated increased by 4,628 or 7.5 percent (61,835 to 66,463); the number of criminal dispositions jumped 6.8 percent (68,569 to 73,256) from 1992 figures. **[Tables 5 and 6]** There were 552 jury trials and 12,644 court trials of civil cases; in criminal matters there were 788 jury trials and 2,651 court trials. Statistics show that 80.1 percent of the civil cases and 87.5 percent of the criminal cases were disposed of without trial. **[Tables 2(b), 2(c), 3(b), and 3(c)]**

There were 37,937 civil cases pending at the end of 1993 compared with 36,156 on January 1 -- an increase of 1,781 or 4.9 percent. The number of pending criminal cases increased 8.1 percent (31,949 to 34,537). Of the cases pending statewide, 30 percent of the civil cases and 42 percent of the criminal cases were pending three months or less; 11 percent of the civil cases and 18 percent of the criminal cases were over 18 months old. The 5th District had the lowest percentage of civil and criminal cases pending over 18 months. **[Appendices A an B]**

In 1993, there were 920 civil/criminal dispositions per district judge -- 30 more than in 1992. **[Appendix H]** District court judges in the 4th District had the highest rate of civil/criminal dispositions per judge (1,065). **[Table 4]**

A review of the types of cases docketed in the district court shows that 47.5 percent of the 68,244 civil filings involved domestic relations -- dissolutions and modifications (20,415), uniform support actions (9,348), and domestic abuse (2,677). **[Table 5]** Parenthetically, the largest category of criminal cases was first and second offense OWI (operating while intoxicated). OWI's comprised 29.6 percent or 22,440 of the 75,844 criminal filings. **[Table 6]** Appeals of simple misdemeanors (340) and small claims appeals (568) represented only 0.4 percent of the criminal filings and 0.8 percent of the civil filings, respectively. Statistically, only 0.1 percent of the 262,964 simple misdemeanors and 1.9 percent of the 29,409 small claims cases disposed of by judicial officers were appealed to the district court for a second ruling.

The number of probate matters opened rose 1.4 percent (20,170 to 20,449) during 1993; there were 769 trusteeships, 3,269 guardianships and conservatorships, and 16,420 estates. Corresponding figures for 1992 were 780, 3,269 and 15,969, respectively. The number of estates closed decreased 3.0 percent from 15,280 to 14,818; 60 percent of the estates were closed within a one-year period.

There was a 11.0 percent increase in the number of juvenile petitions filed (7,767 to 8,618) compared with 1992 figures; the number of formal juvenile hearings dropped 2.9 percent (29,816 to 28,961). Approximately 47.6 percent of the juvenile hearings were conducted by associate juvenile judges; 44.9 percent were handled by district associate judges; and 7.5 percent were heard by district judges. In addition to the regular juvenile cases, there were 974 petitions and 1,147 formal hearings involving termination of parental rights; there were 955 and 1,211 matters the previous year.

The average district judge terminated 920 regular civil/criminal cases and tried 163 contested civil/criminal cases during 1993. The average district associate judge terminated 937 civil/criminal cases and tried 31 contested civil/criminal matters.

There were 262,964 nonindictable state and ordinance cases disposed of in 1993 -- down 3.6 percent from the number (253,704) handled in 1992. Ninety-four percent of the simple misdemeanor cases were disposed of without a contested trial. Judicial officers held 55,583 initial appearances in indictable criminal cases, conducted 961 preliminary hearings, entertained 2,123 applications for search warrants, conducted 719 seized property hearings, handled 1,897 civil infractions, and held 6,327 hospitalization hearings. Judicial officers disposed of 29,409 small claims actions while the clerks of the district court handled 38,633. There were 430,593 scheduled violations processed in the clerks' offices.

TABLE 1

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES[a] DOCKETED, DISPOSED OF[b] AND PENDING IN 1993 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992[c]

(Hereafter referred to as Regular Civil and Criminal Cases)

District	Pending 1/1/93	Docketed By Clerk	Disposed of	Pending 12/31/93	Change in Pending
1	8,775	17,673	17,871	8,577	(198)
2	9,868	20,401	20,169	10,100	232
3	9,471	18,372	17,088	10,755	1,284
4	3,632	9,048	8,308	4,372	740
5	14,878	33,553	32,184	16,247	1,369
6	10,100	16,943	16,116	10,927	827
7	5,885	14,989	15,288	5,586	(299)
8	5,496	13,109	12,695	5,910	414
Statewide					
1993	68,105[d]	144,088	139,719	72,474	4,369
1992	62,919	135,608	130,404	68,123	5,204

[a] Includes felonies and indictable misdemeanors (serious and aggravated) and actions for money judgments, other than small claims, where the amount in controversy exceeds $2,000. Also includes simple misdemeanors and small claims appealed to the district court. Does not include juvenile or probate cases.

[b] There were 26 senior judges, 101 district court judges, 50 district associate judges, and seven alternate district associate judges serving Iowa during all or part of 1993. In this report, the activities of senior judges and alternate district associate judges are included in the termination by district and district associate judges with whom they worked.

[c] See map showing districts and 1992 population, Appendix D.

[d] This figure differs from that of December 31, 1992 due to inventory corrections.

TABLE 2
(a)

REGULAR CIVIL CASES

ACTIVITY DURING 1993
WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Pending 1/1/93	Docketed	Associate Judges[a]		Disposed Of By District Judges	Total Dispositions	Pending 12/31/93
			Assigned To	Disposed By			
1	4,155	7,588	173	161	7,123	7,284	4,459
2	5,379	9,881	67	66	9,798	9,864	5,396
3	4,563	7,355	344	346	6,698	7,044	4,874
4	2,562	4,737	0	0	4,363	4,363	2,936
5	8,913	16,378	0	0	15,841	15,841	9,450
6	4,825	7,329	100	88	7,106	7,194	4,960
7	3,021	8,239	230	259	7,946	8,205	3,055
8	2,738	6,737	64	65	6,603	6,668	2,807
Statewide							
1993	36,156[b]	68,244	978	985	65,478	66,463	37,937
1992	34,610	63,381	875	817	61,835	62,652	35,339

[a] Includes the work of 50 district associate judges and seven alternate district associate judges. The 19 district associate judges substituting for judicial magistrates served Polk (2), Dickinson, Story, Woodbury, Warren, Linn, Pottawattamie, Des Moines, Lee, Boone-Hamilton, Poweshiek-Mahaska, Kossuth-Emmet, Cherokee-Clay-Buena Vista, Marion-Jasper, Black Hawk-Grundy, Chickasaw-Clayton-Fayette, Plymouth-Sioux, and Washington-Jefferson-Keokuk Counties during 1993; alternate district associate judges served in Dickinson, Marshall, Marion, Jasper, Warren, Sioux, and Palo Alto Counties.

[b] This figure differs from that of December 31, 1992, due to inventory corrections.

TABLE 2
(b)

REGULAR CIVIL CASES
DISPOSED OF BY DISTRICT JUDGES

Methods of Disposition During 1993
With Totals Compared to Those of 1992

District	Judges	Total Disposed Of	Tried To Jury	Percent Tried To Jury	Tried To Court	Percent Tried To Court	Without Trial	Percent Without Trial
1	12	7,123	49	0.7%	1,072	15.0%	6,002	84.3%
2	17	9,798	109	1.1%	1,433	14.6%	8,256	84.3%
3	12	6,698	63	0.9%	2,027	30.3%	4,608	68.8%
4	6	4,363	32	0.7%	465	10.7%	3,866	88.6%
5	22	15,841	138	0.9%	4,867	30.7%	10,836	68.4%
6	11	7,106	65	0.9%	695	9.8%	6,346	89.3%
7	10	7,946	50	0.6%	1,073	13.5%	6,823	85.9%
8	11	6,603	45	0.7%	882	13.4%	5,676	86.0%
Statewide								
1993	101	65,478	551	0.8%	12,514	19.1%	52,413	80.0%
1992	101	61,835	461	0.7%	10,723	17.3%	50,651	81.9%

TABLE 2
(c)

REGULAR CIVIL CASES
DISPOSED OF BY DISTRICT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Methods of Disposition During 1993
With Totals Compared to Those of 1992

District	Judges	Total Disposed Of	Tried To Jury	Percent Tried To Jury	Tried To Court	Percent Tried To Court	Without Trial	Percent Without Trial
1	7	161	0	0.0%	32	19.9%	129	80.1%
2	6	66	1	1.5%	33	50.0%	32	48.5%
3	7	346	0	0.0%	19	5.5%	327	94.5%
4	3	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
5	9	0	0	0/0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
6	6	88	0	0.0%	7	8.0%	81	92.0%
7	5	259	0	0.0%	5	1.9%	254	98.1%
8	7	65	0	0.0%	34	52.3%	31	47.7%
Statewide								
1993	50	985	1	0.1%	130	13.2%	854	86.7%
1992	46	817	1	0.1%	102	12.5%	714	87.4%

TABLE 2
(d)

REGULAR CIVIL CASES DISPOSED OF PER JUDGE DURING 1993 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	District Judges			Associate Judges		
	Number	Dispositions	Per Judge (Average)	Number	Dispositions	Per Judge (Average)
1	12	7,123	594	7	161	23
2	17	9,798	576	6	66	11
3	12	6,698	558	7	346	49
4	6	4,363	727	3	0	0
5	22	15,841	720	9	0	0
6	11	7,106	646	6	88	15
7	10	7,946	795	5	259	52
8	11	6,603	600	7	65	9
Statewide						
1993	101	65,478	648	50	985	20
1992	101	61,835	612	46	817	18

TABLE 3
(a)

REGULAR CRIMINAL CASES

ACTIVITY DURING 1993
WITH TOTALS COMAPRED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Pending 1/1/93	Docketed	Associate Judges		Disposed Of By District Judges	Total Dispositions	Pending 12/31/93
			Assigned To	Disposed By			
1	4,620	10,085	6,510	6,965	3,622	10,587	4,118
2	4,489	10,520	5,079	5,098	5,207	10,305	4,704
3	4,908	11,017	7,240	6,249	3,795	10,044	5,881
4	1,070	4,311	2,186	1,919	2,026	3,945	1,436
5	5,965	17,175	9,481	9,324	7,019	16,343	6,797
6	5,275	9,614	7,004	6,442	2,480	8,922	5,967
7	2,864	6,750	4,646	5,049	2,034	7,083	2,531
8	2,758	6,372	5,087	4,806	1,221	6,027	3,103
Statewide							
1993	31,949[a]	75,844	47,233	45,852	27,404	73,256	34,537
1992	28,309	72,227	41,849	40,465	28,104	68,569	31,967

a This figure differs from that of December 31, 1992, due to inventory corrections.

TABLE 3 AMENDED 6/94
(b)

REGULAR CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF BY DISTRICT JUDGES

Methods of Disposition During 1993 With Totals Compared to Those of 1992

District	Judges	Total Disposed Of	Tried To Jury	Percent Tried To Jury	Tried To Court	Percent Tried To Court	Without Trial	Percent Without Trial
1	12	3,622	76	2.1%	568	15.7%	2,978	82.2%
2	17	5,207	71	1.4%	375	7.2%	4,761	91.4%
3	12	3,795	35	.9%	76	2.0%	3,684	97.1%
4	6	2,026	21	1.0%	46	2.3%	1,959	96.7%
5	22	7,019	93	1.3%	312	4.4%	6,614	94.2%
6	11	2,480	33	1.3%	16	.6%	2,431	98.0%
7	10	2,034	105	5.2%	12	5.9%	1,917	94.2%
8	11	1,221	45	3.7%	114	9.3%	1,062	87.0%
Statewide								
1993	101	27,404	479	1.7%	1,519	5.5%	25,406	92.7%
1992	101	28,104	834	3.0%	2,144	7.6%	25,126	89.4%

TABLE 3
(c)

REGULAR CRIMINAL CASES
DISPOSED OF BY DISTRICT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Methods of Disposition During 1993
With Totals Compared to Those of 1992

District	Judges	Total Disposed Of	Tried To Jury	Percent Tried To Jury	Tried To Court	Percent Tried To Court	Without Trial	Percent Without Trial
1	7	6,965	22	0.3%	277	4.0%	6,666	95.7%
2	6	5,098	90	1.8%	157	3.1%	4,851	95.2%
3	7	6,249	21	0.3%	379	6.1%	5,849	93.6%
4	3	1,919	5	0.3%	1	0.1%	1,913	99.7%
5	9	9,324	20	0.2%	38	0.4%	9,266	99.4%
6	6	6,442	57	0.9%	24	0.4%	6,361	98.7%
7	5	5,049	62	1.2%	21	0.4%	4,966	98.4%
8	7	4,806	32	0.7%	235	4.9%	4,539	94.4%
Statewide								
1993	50	45,852	309	0.7%	1,132	2.5%	44,411	96.9%
1992	46	40,465	319	0.8%	865	2 1%	39,281	97.1%

TABLE 3
(d)

REGULAR CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF PER JUDGE DURING 1993 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	District Judges			Associate Judges		
	Number	Dispositions	Per Judge (Average)	Number	Dispositions	Per Judge (Average)
1	12	3,622	302	7	6,965	995
2	17	5,207	306	6	5,098	850
3	12	3,795	316	7	6,249	893
4	6	2026	338	3	1,919	640
5	22	7,019	319	9	9,324	1,036
6	11	2,480	225	6	6,442	1,074
7	10	2,034	203	5	5,049	1,010
8	11	1,221	111	7	4,806	687
Statewide						
1993	101	27,404	271	50	45,852	917
1992	101	28,104	278	46	40,465	880

TABLE 4

COMPARISON OF TOTAL 1993 CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASE LOAD* PER DISTRICT AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATE JUDGE WITH RANK OF DISTRICT IN PARENTHESIS

(Adjusted to the nearest whole case.)

District	Number Of Judges	Number Of Civil and Criminal Dispositions — District Judges			Number Of Judges	Number Of Civil and Criminal Dispositions — District Associate Judges		
		Total	Per Judge	Rank		Total	Per Judge	Rank
1	12	10,745	895	(4)	7	7,126	1,018	(4)
2	17	15,005	883	(5)	6	5,164	861	(6)
3	12	10,493	874	(6)	7	6,595	942	(5)
4	6	6,389	1,065	(1)	3	1,919	640	(8)
5	22	22,860	1,039	(2)	9	9,324	1,036	(3)
6	11	9,586	871	(7)	6	6,530	1,088	(1)
7	10	9,980	998	(3)	5	5,308	1,062	(2)
8	11	7,824	711	(8)	7	4,871	696	(7)
Statewide								
1993	101	92,882	920		50	46,837	937	
1992	101	89,939	890		46	41,282	897	

* Computed from the sum of such cases disposed of by district and district associate judges, as shown by Tables 2(b), 2(c), 3(b), and 3(c).

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS IN THE DISTRICT COURT DURING 1993 BY TYPE OF CASE WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Dissolutions		Uniform Support		Domestic Abuse		Other Equity And Law		Small Claims Appeals		Total	
	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D
1	2,279	2,209	1,022	1,013	211	182	4,009	3,806	67	74	7,588	7,284
2	3,190	3,276	1,664	1,603	232	227	4,706	4,665	89	93	9,881	9,864
3	1,908	1,851	1,267	1,159	232	215	3,876	3,757	72	62	7,355	7,044
4	1,422	1,308	445	432	197	181	2,634	2,404	39	38	4,737	4,363
5	4,984	4,839	1,484	1,314	554	557	9,187	8,942	169	189	16,378	15,841
6	2,263	2,173	1,172	1,100	409	349	3,469	3,559	16	13	7,329	7,194
7	2,068	2,169	1,007	959	618	614	4,475	4,397	71	66	8,239	8,205
8	2,301	2,167	1,287	1,327	224	219	2,880	2,907	45	48	6,737	6,668
Statewide												
1993	20,415	19,992	9,348	8,907	2,677	2,544	35,236	34,437	568	583	68,244	66,463
1992	19,462	19,541	9,269	9,793	1,678	1,546	32,367	30,340	605	615	63,381	61,835

Legend

Dissolutions - original actions and modifications.
Uniform Support - actions pursuant to the Uniform Support of Dependents Law. (URESA), Chapter 252A, The Code.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS IN THE DISTRICT COURT DURING 1993 BY TYPE OF CASE WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	OWI (1st/2nd)		Other Indictable Misdemeanor		OWI (3+)		Other Felonies		Simple Misd. Appeals		Total	
	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D
1	3,282	3,172	4,996	5,588	171	162	1,602	1,628	34	37	10,085	10,587
2	2,890	2,911	5,708	5,562	102	100	1,769	1,688	51	44	10,520	10,305
3	2,766	2,612	5,945	5,242	174	126	2,098	2,019	34	45	11,017	10,044
4	1,034	939	2,425	2,183	36	37	786	746	30	40	4,311	3,945
5	4,399	4,436	9,279	8,784	322	324	3,096	2,717	79	82	17,175	16,343
6	3,039	2,912	4,871	4,413	171	170	1,473	1,366	60	61	9,614	8,922
7	1,799	1,958	3,310	3,575	97	91	1,530	1,450	14	9	6,750	7,083
8	2,056	1,852	3,079	2,970	102	94	1,097	1,069	38	42	6,372	6,027
Statewide												
1993	21,265	20,792	39,613	38,317	1,175	1,104	13,451	12,683	340	360	75,844	73,256
1992	20,353	19,419	37,430	34,924	1,124	1,148	12,880	12,631	440	447	72,227	68,569

Legend

OWI - operating while intoxicated.
Other Indictable Misdemeanors - includes serious and aggravated misdemeanors other than OWI.

TABLE 7
(a)

PROBATE MATTERS

NUMBER OPENED AND TRIALS ON CONTESTS DURING 1993 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Judges	Trusteeships Opened	Guardianships and Conservatorships Opened	Estates Opened	Trials To	
					Jury	Court
1	12	60	324	1,968	1	41
2	17	151	496	3,348	0	159
3	12	135	433	2,299	0	25
4	6	41	220	1,021	0	34
5	22	130	703	2,720	0	227
6	11	132	442	2,061	3	2
7	10	65	272	1,245	0	19
8	11	55	379	1,758	1	100
Statewide						
1993	101	769	3,269	16,420	5	607
1992	101	780	3,421	15,969	26	518

TABLE 7
(b)

DECEDENTS ESTATES CLOSED[a]

NUMBER CLOSED DURING 1993 AND AGE AT TIME OF CLOSING WITH TOTALS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1992

District	Estates Closed	Percent Within One Year		Percent From One-Three Years		After Three Years	
1	1,872	1,241	66.3%	483	25.8%	148	7.9%
2	3,270	1,949	59.6%	1,075	32.9%	246	7.5%
3	2,029	1,226	60.4%	669	33.0%	134	6.6%
4	985	578	58.7%	317	32.2%	90	9.1%
5	2,339	1,271	54.3%	875	37.4%	193	8.3%
6	1,438	791	55.0%	537	37.3%	110	7.6%
7	1,181	736	62.3%	338	28.6%	107	9.1%
8	1,704	1,119	65.7%	489	28.7%	96	5.6%
Statewide							
1993	14,818	8,911	60.1%	4,783	32.3%	1,124	7.6%
1992	15,280	9,047	59.2%	4,953	32.4%	1,280	8.4%

[a] In addition, there were 646 trusteeships and 2,889 guardianships and conservatorships closed in 1993.

TABLE 8
(a)

NUMBER AND TYPE OF JUVENILE PETITIONS FILED DURING 1993 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Delinquency	CHINA	FINA	IC	TOTAL
1	649	333	0	2	984
2	566	396	2	2	966
3	598	285	3	3	889
4	482	347	0	1	830
5	919	748	6	0	1,673
6	539	368	1	0	908
7	756	371	0	0	1,127
8	863	376	0	2	1,241
Statewide					
1993	5,372	3,224	12	10	8,618
1992	4,975	2,757	4	31	7,767

Legend

CHINA - Child in need of assistance
FINA - Family in need of assistance
IC - Interstate compacts (extradition)

(For definition of these terms, see Iowa Code §232.2)

TABLE 8
(b)

NUMBER OF FORMAL HEARINGS IN JUVENILE MATTERS DURING 1993 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Adjudication	Disposition	Review	D/S	Other	Total
1	647	695	1,186	534	1,246	4,308
2	607	668	951	264	734	3,224
3	675	543	1,403	312	828	3,761
4	478	254	647	265	381	2,025
5	1,160	1,438	1,269	277	773	4,917
6	714	887	2,163	395	1,306	5,465
7	434	950	478	249	447	2,558
8	579	602	868	238	416	2,703
Statewide						
1993	5,294	6,037	8,965	2,534	6,131	28,961
1992	4,961	7,185	10,102	2,176	5,392	29,816

Legend

Adjudication hearing - §232.2(2), The Code
Disposition hearing - §232.2(16), The Code
Review hearing - §212.102(6), The Code
D/S - Detention/Shelter hearing - §232.2(14)(46), The Code
Other - Includes such proceedings as: hearings on motions for change of venue and placement, motions for evaluation, change of counsel, motions to continue or suppress evidence, and contempt of court and probation violation hearings.

The 28,961 formal juvenile hearings were handled by district judges (2,174), district associate judges (12,990), and associate juvenile judges (13,797).

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF PETITIONS FILED AND NUMBER AND TYPE OF FORMAL HEARINGS HELD IN CASES INVOLVING VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, 1993

District	Number of Petitions Filed	Number and Type of Formal Hearings		
		Trial Determination	Review	Total
1 Voluntary	73	73	11	84
1 Involuntary	37	37	29	66
	110	110	40	150
2 Voluntary	86	62	14	76
2 Involuntary	44	36	1	37
	130	98	15	113
3 Voluntary	103	70	9	79
3 Involuntary	36	21	9	30
	139	91	18	109
4 Voluntary	20	17	13	30
4 Involuntary	29	36	4	40
	49	53	17	70
5 Voluntary	166	150	35	185
5 Involuntary	67	31	12	43
	233	181	47	228
6 Voluntary	64	63	49	112
6 Involuntary	46	37	115	152
	110	100	164	264
7 Voluntary	84	63	1	64
7 Involuntary	28	16	52	68
	112	79	53	132
8 Voluntary	54	41	6	47
8 Involuntary	37	30	4	34
	91	71	10	81
1993 Voluntary	**650**	**539**	**138**	**677**
1993 Involuntary	**324**	**244**	**226**	**470**
TOTAL	**974**	**783**	**364**	**1,147**

Legend

Voluntary - uncontested termination proceeding
Involuntary - contested termination proceedings

TABLE 10

NUMBER AND TYPE OF HOSPITALIZATION HEARINGS DURING 1993 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Involuntary Minor	Involuntary Adult	Emergency	Substance Abuse	Total
1	56	347	261	188	852
2	105	489	197	275	1,066
3	49	313	280	145	787
4	29	178	224	64	495
5	26	504	221	186	937
6	55	378	162	238	833
7	78	215	153	168	614
8	37	398	185	123	743
Statewide					
1993	435	2,822	1,683	1,387	6,327[a]
1992	365	2,829	1,586	1,356	6,136

[a] The number of hearings conducted by judges, magistrates, and referees are as follows: hospitalization referees, 4,363; magistrates, [illegible], district associate judges, 687; and district judges, 410.

TABLE 11

TOTAL ACTIVITY* OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES DURING 1993 ON MATTERS OTHER THAN REGULAR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES, TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, AND JUVENILE CASES WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Judges	Pending 1/1/93	Docketed Or Assigned	Disposed Of	Pending 12/31/93
1	7	8	8,239	8,134	113
2	6	1,855	24,091	23,915	2,031
3	7	3,231	42,852	41,970	4,113
4	3	2,440	6,141	5,924	2,657
5	9	7,142	61,007	60,954	7,195
6	6	4,946	20,141	19,881	5,206
7	5	187	5,833	5,951	69
8	7	1,800	14,758	14,614	1,944
Statewide					
1993	50	21,609	183,062	181,343	23,328
1992	46	22,164	151,413	151,968	21,609

* Includes nonindictable (simple) misdemeanors, small claims, initial appearances, preliminary hearings, search warrant applications, and seized property and hospitalization hearings. Pending figures include misdemeanors and small claims only.

NOTE: For complete and detailed information on the various types of cases combined in this table, see Tables 12(a) through 12(d), 14(d) and 10.

TABLE 12
(a)

INITIAL APPEARANCE PROCEEDINGS AND PRELIMINARY HEARINGS

1993 ACTIVITY OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Judges	Number Of Initial Appearances[a]	Number Of Preliminary Hearings[b]
1	7	3,507	0
2	6	2,750	21
3	7	3,230	0
4	3	0	0
5	9	9,502	147
6	6	4,323	0
7	5	4,041	81
8	7	2,024	194
Statewide			
1993	50	29,377	443
1992	46	27,632	673

[a] Refers to the initial court appearance of a person charged with a criminal offense above a simple misdemeanor. See Rule 2(1), R.Cr.P.

[b] Refers to a preliminary hearing held in a criminal case above a simple misdemeanor. See Rule 2(4), R.Cr.P.

TABLE 12
(b)

NONINDICTABLE - STATE CASES

1993 ACTIVITY OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Judges	Pending 1/1/93	Docketed	Disposed Of By				Pending 12/31/93
				Trial To Jury	Trial To Court	Without Trial: Guilty Plea	Without Trial: Dismissed/ Transferred	
1	7	0	2,472	2	21	1,002	1,341	106
2	6	1,193	12,393	11	252	10,548	1,642	1,133
3	7	2,742	9,584	0	785	5,249	2,637	3,655
4	3	1,788	3,152	1	0	2,157	766	2,016
5	9	3,360	26,383	22	994	21,035	3,899	3,793
6	6	2,114	5,345	4	215	4,151	1,863	1,226
7	5	131	1,272	2	6	958	390	47
8	7	1,217	6,895	1	858	4,120	1,731	1,402
Statewide								
1993	50	12,545	67,496	43	3,131	49,220	14,269	13,378
1992	46	12,114	60,317	45	2,433	41,162	16,246	12,545

TABLE 12
(c)

NONINDICTABLE - ORDINANCE CASES

1993 ACTIVITY OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Judges	Pending 1/1/93	Docketed	Disposed Of By				Pending 12/31/93
				Trial To Jury	Trial To Court	Without Trial: Guilty Plea	Without Trial: Dismissed/ Transferred	
1	7	0	155	0	6	51	96	2
2	6	629	7,967	1	154	7,070	499	872
3	7	467	6,098	0	448	5,093	588	436
4	3	606	2,153	0	0	1,783	378	598
5	9	3,782	16,282	3	880	13,924	1,855	3,402
6	6	2,694	7,556	2	121	5,993	373	3,761
7	5	56	159	0	2	128	63	22
8	7	570	3,806	7	387	2,996	490	496
Statewide								
1993	50	8,804	44,176	13	1,998	37,038	4,342	9,589
1992	46	9,659	43,712	20	1,764	33,655	9,128	8,804

TABLE 12
(d)

SMALL CLAIMS

1993 ACTIVITY OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Judges	Pending 1/1/93	Assigned By Clerk	Disposed Of By*			Pending 12/31/93
				Trial To Court	Without Trial		
					Default	Dismissed/ Transferred	
1	7	8	1,799	385	1,089	328	5
2	6	33	618	398	166	61	26
3	7	22	835	280	415	140	22
4	3	46	778	429	260	92	43
5	9	0	8,371	2,286	5,734	351	0
6	6	138	2,695	1,058	1,200	356	219
7	5	0	2	2	0	0	0
8	7	13	1,604	587	928	56	46
Statewide							
1993	50	260	16,702	5,425	9,792	1,384	361
1992	46	391	17,365	5,946	10,324	1,226	260

* District associate judges also disposed of 25 county infractions and 699 municipal infractions. An infraction is a civil offense punishable by a civil penalty of not more than $100 for each violation or $200 or less for each repeat offense.

TABLE 13

TOTAL ACTIVITY[a] MAGISTRATES DURING 1993 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Magistrates Actual[b]	Magistrate Apportionment[c]	Pending 1/1/93	Docketed Or Assigned[d]	Disposed	Pending 12/31/92
1	17	23	11,510	36,650	43,524	4,636
2	32	38	2,976	34,419	33,487	3,908
3	16	30	3,216	66,137	65,836	3,517
4	15	18	2,540	14,804	14,670	2,674
5	15	27	1,168	14,575	14,436	1,307
6	13	17	2,027	27,670	27,524	2,173
7	13	13	3,464	19,430	20,173	2,721
8	14	25	3,286	17,592	17,811	3,067
Statewide						
1993	135	191	30,187	231,277	237,461	24,003
1992	146	191	26,973	164,845	161,631	30,187

[a] This table does not include the 973 infractions handled by magistrates in 1993. See Table 14(e).

[b] The 1993 figures indicate the actual number of magistrates serving in each district. During 1993, Ida, Adair, and Monona Counties exercised the option provided in Iowa Code §602.6402, and divided their one magistrate position into two jobs leaving 135 magistrates to fill 134 salaried positions.

[c] Figures in this column show the number of magistrate positions apportioned among the counties as provided in Iowa Code §602.6401. See footnote [a], Table 2(a) for counties substituting district associate judges in lieu of magistrates and Appendix E for the 1989 allocation of magistrates. The 1993 activity of the 19 district associate judges substituting for magistrates is included in the work load of regular district associate judges as illustrated in Table 11 rather than the business of magistrates presented in this table.

[d] For purposes of this table, all search warrant applications, seized property hearings, preliminary hearings, initial appearances, and hospitalization hearings docketed in 1993 were considered disposed of by the end of the year. Pending figures refer only to small claims and simple misdemeanors (nonindictable state and ordinance cases).

TABLE 14
(a)

INITIAL APPEARANCE PROCEEDINGS AND PRELIMINARY HEARINGS

1993 ACTIVITY OF MAGISTRATES
WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Number Of Initial Appearances[a]	Number Of Preliminary Hearings[b]
1	2,827	14
2	5,651	135
3	2,873	35
4	2,192	36
5	2,424	190
6	3,675	27
7	2,847	1
8	3,717	80
Statewide		
1993	26,206	518
1992	25,650	556

[a] Refers to the initial court appearance of a person charged with a criminal offense above a simple misdemeanor. See Rule 2(1), R.Cr.P.

[b] Refers to a preliminary hearing held in a criminal case above a simple misdemeanor. See Rule 2(4), R.Cr.P.

TABLE 14
(b)

NONINDICTABLE - STATE CASES

1993 ACTIVITY OF MAGISTRATES
WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Pending 1/1/93	Docketed	Disposed Of By				Pending 12/31/93
			Trial To Jury	Trial To Court	Without Trial		
					Guilty Plea	Dismissed/ Transferred	
1	5,079	19,160	6	1,086	11,881	7,247	4,019
2	2,335	21,827	15	1,995	13,512	5,459	3,181
3	2,943	13,926	2	735	8,559	4,386	3,187
4	1,133	8,180	6	730	5,462	1,972	1,143
5	1,077	9,764	16	980	6,005	2,673	1,167
6	1,587	14,123	13	914	11,232	1,961	1,590
7	2,356	9,396	10	874	7,099	1,802	1,967
8	2,848	11,126	12	811	6,795	3,713	2,643
Statewide							
1993	19,358	107,502	80	8,125	70,545	29,213	18,897
1992	16,946	107,644	95	8,055	67,580	29,502	19,358

TABLE 14
(c)

NONINDICTABLE - ORDINANCE CASES

1993 ACTIVITY OF MAGISTRATES
WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Pending 1/1/93	Docketed	Disposed Of By				Pending 12/31/93
			Trial To Jury	Trial To Court	Without Trial		
					Guilty Plea	Dismissed/ Transferred	
1	6,396	12,989	1	540	10,232	8,048	564
2	486	4,476	2	432	3,536	406	586
3	226	4,053	1	293	3,283	408	294
4	1,393	3,321	0	210	2,403	652	1,449
5	65	1,430	0	166	922	290	117
6	254	8,135	1	395	7,148	453	392
7	817	3,446	0	355	2,849	518	541
8	391	1,373	2	62	1,153	186	361
Statewide							
1993	10,028	39,223	7	2,453	31,526	10,961	4,304
1992	9,337	44,710	20	2,399	32,172	9,428	10,028

TABLE 14
(d)

SEARCH WARRANT APPLICATIONS AND SEIZED PROPERTY HEARINGS BY TYPE OF JUDICIAL OFFICER

1993 ACTIVITY OF MAGISTRATES WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

	Search Warrant Applications				Seized Property Hearings			
District	District Judge	District Associate Judge	Magistrate	Total	District Judge	District Associate Judge	Magistrate	Total
1	189	45	72	306	5	225	2	232
2	11	74	231	316	8	11	19	38
3	11	88	151	250	7	4	12	23
4	1	29	71	101	0	0	22	22
5	154	153	120	427	38	2	23	63
6	5	164	39	208	9	57	15	81
7	24	190	44	258	88	0	0	88
8	13	30	214	257	3	141	28	172
Statewide								
1993	408	773	942	2,123	158	440	121	719
1992	280	631	983	1,894	108	401	142	651

TABLE 14
(e)

SMALL CLAIMS

1993 ACTIVITY OF MAGISTRATES
WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Pending 1/1/93	Assigned By Clerk	Disposed Of By*			Pending 12/31/93
			Trial To Court	Without Trial		
				Default	Dismissed Transferred	
1	35	1,586	1,242	195	131	53
2	155	2,080	1,422	503	169	141
3	47	1,131	596	387	159	36
4	14	982	510	315	89	82
5	26	624	479	64	84	23
6	186	1,656	724	737	190	191
7	291	3,696	1,983	1,473	318	213
8	47	1,054	530	403	105	63
Statewide						
1993	801	12,809	7,486	4,077	1,245	802
1992	690	12491	7078	4048	1254	801

* Magistrates also disposed of 145 county infractions and 828 municipal infractions. An infraction is a civil offense punishable by a civil penalty of not more than $100 for each violation or $200 or less for each repeat offense.

TABLE 15

SMALL CLAIMS DOCKET MAINTAINED BY THE CLERK DURING 1993 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Pending 1/1/93	Docketed	Disposed Of By		Pending 12/31/93
			Clerk	Judicial Officers[a]	
1	1,446	8,120	4,955	3,370	1,241
2	1,616	10,144	7,131	2,719	1,910
3	1,054	8,831	6,749	1,977	1,159
4	672	4,677	2,863	1,695	791
5	1,696	16,150	6,782	8,998	2,066
6	1,167	7,663	3,128	4,265	1,437
7	1,204	7,850	3,678	3,776	1,600
8	1,239	5,848	3,347	2,609	1,131
Statewide					
1993	10,094[b]	69,283	38,633	29,409	11,335
1992	11,968	67,586	39,598	29,876	10,080

[a] Includes small claims dispositions by magistrates and judges.

[b] This figure may differ from that of December 31, 1992, due to inventory corrections.

TABLE 16
NUMBER OF SCHEDULED VIOLATIONS*
Handled Exclusively by the District Court Clerks (per county)

County	1993	1992	County	1993	1992
Adair	1,788	2,144	Jefferson	1,919	2,472
Adams	1,025	1,068	Johnson	14,950	16,862
Allamakee	1,154	1,157	Jones	2,899	2,573
Appanoose	4,180	2,892	Keokuk	622	761
Audubon	834	609	Kossuth	1,922	1,843
Benton	3,702	3,276	Lee	5,211	4,447
Black Hawk	15,156	17,183	Linn	19,137	23,888
Boone	4,466	4,529	Louisa	2,801	2,678
Bremer	2,759	3,241	Lucas	1,038	1,222
Buchanan	4,908	3,512	Lyon	1,507	1,435
Buena Vista	4,163	4,376	Madison	1,412	1,598
Butler	2,296	2,273	Mahaska	2,842	2,962
Calhoun	1,286	1,365	Marion	6,735	5,919
Carroll	4,397	5,258	Marshall	5,756	5,761
Cass	2,616	2,467	Mills	2,268	4,233
Cedar	10,268	8,892	Mitchell	1,036	964
Cerro Gordo	9,406	9,874	Monona	1,838	1,157
Cherokee	2,050	2,336	Monroe	2,326	2,580
Chickasaw	1,188	1,181	Montgomery	1,833	1,418
Clarke	3,468	5,517	Muscatine	8,503	9,562
Clay	3,535	3,325	O'Brien	1,951	2,063
Clayton	3,780	3,746	Osceola	1,632	1,493
Clinton	5,597	5,889	Page	2,154	1,379
Crawford	2,280	2,285	Palo Alto	1,238	1,234
Dallas	7,884	6,120	Plymouth	4,891	5,323
Davis	1,104	1,024	Pocahontas	938	730
Decatur	1,607	1,562	Polk	27,347	29,397
Delaware	3,531	3,062	Pottawattamie	16,569	18,501
Des Moines	5,409	4,584	Poweshiek	2,883	3,746
Dickinson	3,905	3,161	Ringgold	707	544
Dubuque	11,495	11,560	Sac	3,168	2,778
Emmet	1,235	1,045	Scott	23,203	24,481
Fayette	4,293	3,466	Shelby	1,958	1,749
Floyd	2,841	5,845	Sioux	3,480	3,264
Franklin	3,940	3,661	Story	10,930	11,750
Fremont	2,086	1,900	Tama	2,807	4,075
Greene	1,416	1,249	Taylor	783	603
Grundy	3,060	2,936	Union	3,486	3,070
Guthrie	1,228	700	Van Buren	800	1,167
Hamilton	5,374	5,287	Wapello	5,900	7,770
Hancock	1,310	1,581	Warren	5,689	4,532
Hardin	2,866	3,217	Washington	1,639	2,429
Harrison	3,734	4,065	Wayne	909	1,046
Henry	2,662	2,892	Webster	5,264	5,656
Howard	1,217	1,362	Winnebago	1,018	1,219
Humboldt	1,906	1,888	Winneshiek	2,650	2,249
Ida	1,537	1,866	Woodbury	21,194	18,328
Iowa	2,220	2,158	Worth	3,639	3,773
Jackson	2,201	2,420	Wright	2,371	1,732
Jasper	6,477	6,201	TOTAL	430,593	443,623

* Scheduled violations are defined in §805.8, The Code.

APPENDIX A

NUMBER AND AGE OF CIVIL CASES* PENDING DECEMBER 31, 1993 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Total Number Pending	Number of Cases Pending (In Percent)					
		90 Days Or Less		3-18 Months		Over 18 Months	
1	4,459	1,282	28.8%	2,627	58.9%	550	12.3%
2	5,396	1,517	28.1%	3,030	56.2%	849	15.7%
3	4,874	1,243	25.5%	2,730	56.0%	901	18.5%
4	2,936	853	29.1%	1,673	57.0%	410	14.0%
5	9,450	2,948	31.2%	5,774	61.1%	728	7.7%
6	4,960	1,186	23.9%	3,057	61.6%	717	14.5%
7	3,055	1,227	40.2%	1,783	58.4%	45	1.5%
8	2,807	1,008	35.9%	1,713	61.0%	86	3.1%
Statewide							
1993	37,937	11,264	29.7%	22,387	59.0%	4,286	11.3%
1992	36,156	11,303	31.3%	20,932	57.9%	3,921	10.8%

* Includes civil cases above a small claim and small claims on appeal.

APPENDIX B

NUMBER AND AGE OF CRIMINAL CASES* PENDING DECEMBER 31, 1993 WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO THOSE OF 1992

District	Total Number Pending	Number of Cases Pending (In Percent)					
		90 Days Or Less		3-18 Months		Over 18 Months	
1	4,118	2,106	51.1%	1,424	34.6%	588	14.3%
2	4,704	1,594	33.9%	1,657	35.2%	1,453	30.9%
3	5,881	2,425	41.2%	2,544	43.3%	912	15.5%
4	1,436	958	66.7%	393	27.4%	85	5.9%
5	6,797	3,397	50.0%	3,186	46.9%	214	3.1%
6	5,967	1,743	29.2%	2,453	41.1%	1,771	29.7%
7	2,531	1,173	46.3%	1,146	45.3%	212	8.4%
8	3,103	1,177	37.9%	1,125	36.3%	801	25.8%
Statewide							
1993	34,537	14,573	42.2%	13,928	40.3%	6,036	17.5%
1992	31,967	13,473	42.1%	13,068	40.9%	5,426	17.0%

* Includes criminal cases above a simple misdemeanor and simple misdemeanors on appeal.

APPENDIX C

POPULATION PER DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

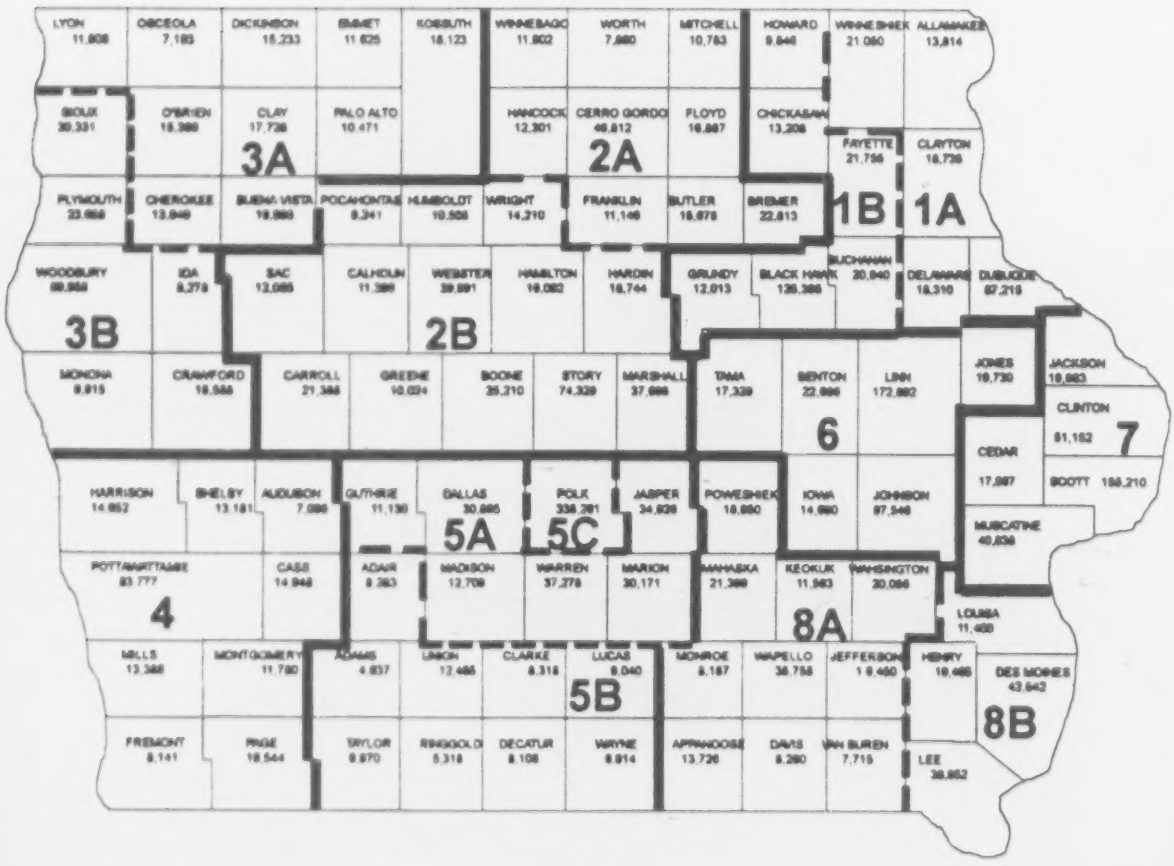
District	Judges	District Population*	Population Per Judge
1	12	362,281	30,190
2	17	457,075	26,887
3	12	330,317	27,526
4	6	183,504	30,584
5	22	565,391	25,700
6	11	344,873	31,352
7	10	284,750	28,475
8	11	274,753	24,978
STATE	**101**	**2,802,944**	**27,752**

* Official 1992 population statistics - U.S. Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX D

IOWA'S EIGHT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS - POPULATION*

First District	362,281
Second District	457,075
Third District	330,317
Fourth District	183,504
Fifth District	565,391
Sixth District	344,873
Seventh District	284,750
Eighth District	274,753
State Total	**2,802,944**

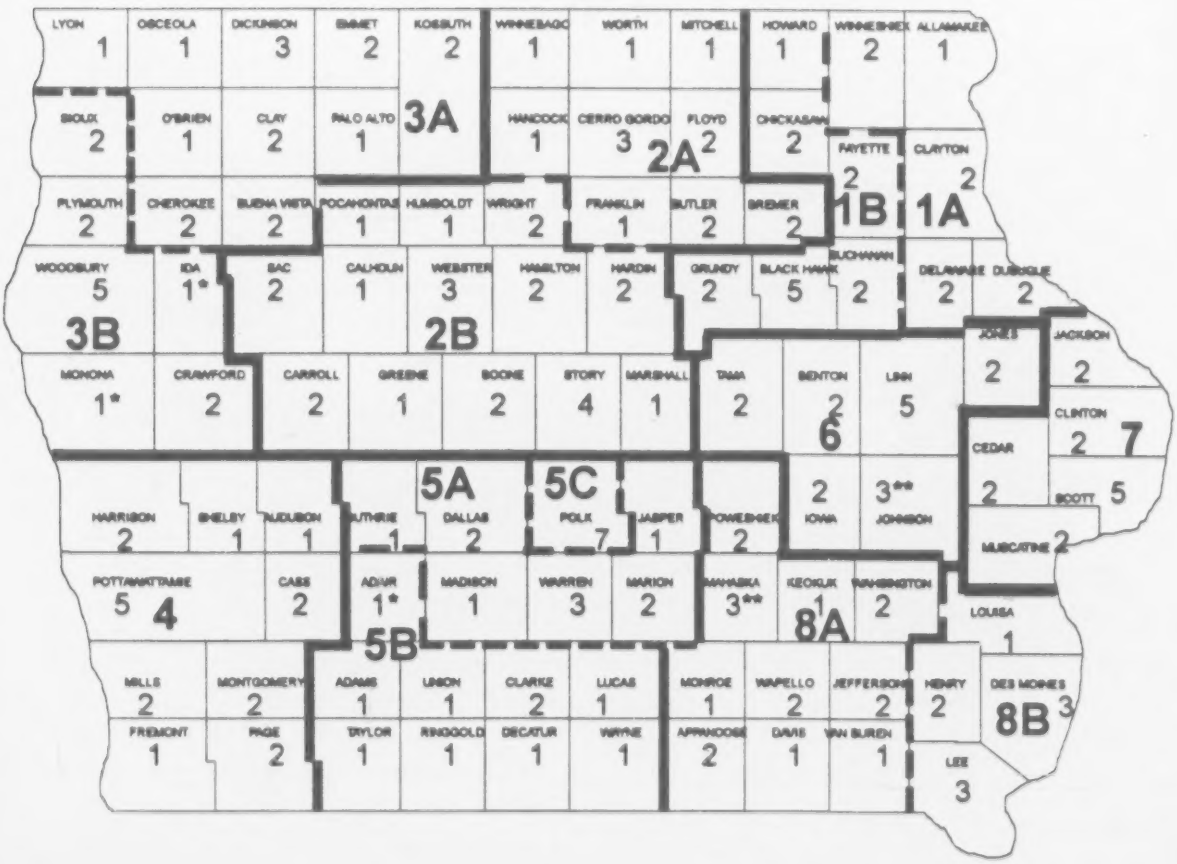


* Official 1992 population statistics - U.S. Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX E

ALLOCATION OF JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES
AUGUST 1, 1993 - JULY 31, 1997

37- one magistrate counties
47 - two magistrate counties
8 - three magistrate counties
1 - four magistrate counties
5 - five magistrate counties
1 - seven magistrate county



* Counties taking the option of appointing one additional magistrate as provided in §602.58.

** Pursuant to Chapter 316, §14, 1989 Iowa Acts, the number of magistrates apportioned to Johnson County was reduced from four to three. The magistrate position was then apportioned to Judicial Election District 8A where it was assigned to Mahaska County by order of the chief judge of the district

A list of counties substituting a district associate judge in lieu of three magistrates is found at the bottom of Table 2(a).

APPENDIX F

FILINGS IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT
1960-1993

Year	# District Judges	Civil[a]	Criminal[b]	TOTAL	Per Judge	Juvenile[c]	Probate[d] Opened
1993	101	68,244	75,844	144,088	1,427	8,618	21,070
1992	101	63,381	72,227	135,608	1,343	7,767	20,170
1991	101	54,602	65,471	120,073	1,189	7,724	21,492
1990	101	52,030	60,942	112,972	1,119	8,086	22,633
1989	100	49,581	55,843	105,424	1,054	7,088	23,569
1988	100	48,432	49,704	98,136	981	6,745	25,621
1987	100	49,697	45,115	94,812	948	6,064	24,410
1986	99	53,027	45,391	98,418	994	6,367	23,793
1985	99	54,005	41,116	95,121	961	6,060	24,790
1984	99	49,294	40,379	89,673	906	6,099	24,190
1983	99	51,476	39,952	91,428	924	5,532	24,233
1982	95	55,763	39,008	94,771	998	5,363	24,329
1981	95	58,225	36,932	95,157	1,002	5,570	24,192
1980	92	58,442	35,669	94,111	1,028	5,501	23,452
1979	92	51,031	31,026	82,057	892	5,227	23,479
1978	92	46,498	27,942	74,440	809	6,179	24,218
1977	92	43,324	28,795	72,119	784	6,000	23,202
1976	89	40,103	26,009	66,112	742	5,744	22,896
1975	84	37,963	23,600	61,563	733	5,685	22,640
1974	83	36,216	20,653	56,869	685	5,446	22,646
1973	83	38,057	16,148	54,205	653	3,730	22,803
1972	76	40,483	10,699	51,182	673	2,567	21,953
1971	76	40,315	11,300	51,615	679	3,249	21,317
1970	76	37,965	10,140	48,105	633	3,224	20,470
1969	76	35,574	9,505	45,079	593	2,876	20,158
1968	75	33,617	8,367	41,984	560	2,626	19,520
1967	76	31,646	7,496	39,142	515	2,367	19,310
1966	75	30,310	7,159	37,469	500	2,146	19,515
1965	75	29,207	7,432	36,639	489	2,163	19,463
1964	75	28,405	7,004	35,409	472	2,341	19,034
1963	75	28,138	6,641	34,779	464	2,096	18,532
1962	75	28,528	7,113	35,641	475	2,035	17,831
1961	75	28,288	7,209	35,497	473	1,880	17,346
1960	73	26,767	7,260	34,027	466	2,012	17,248

[a] Includes civil cases over $2,000 and small claims on appeal.

[b] Includes indictable criminal cases (serious and aggravated misdemeanors and felonies) and simple misdemeanor appeals.

[c] Includes petitions filed in ordinary juvenile matters, e.g., delinquency, child and family in need of assistance, and interstate compacts (extradition) matters; does not encompass cases involving termination of parental rights. [Table 8(a)]

[d] Includes the number of estates, trusteeships, guardianships, and conservatorships opened. [Table 7(a)]

APPENDIX G

OTHER FILINGS IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT
1974-1993

Year	Simple Misdemeanors	Scheduled Violations	Small Claims
1993	258,146	430,593	69,283
1992	256,419	443,623	67,586
1991	252,850	459,862	72,904
1990	269,796	456,704	72,959
1989	272,462	467,542	67,024
1988	240,676	461,810	65,131
1987	229,652	464,384	63,394
1986	236,179	452,458	68,465
1985	229,425	426,302	73,752
1984	232,070	426,023	71,666
1983	221,841	418,124	67,298
1982	231,998	425,272	67,967
1981	267,436	470,553	75,259
1980	292,037	490,158	82,208
1979	291,404	462,224	78,141
1978	319,481	476,955	72,054
1977	410,862	310,710	65,434
1976	410,696	285,086	62,416
1975	375,707	223,622	63,582
1974[a]	286,504	198,147	68,021

[a] This was the first full year under the new unified court system which became effective July 1, 1973.

APPENDIX H

CIVIL/CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS BY DISTRICT COURT JUDGES[a]
1960-1993

Year	# District Judges	Civil[b]	Criminal[c]	TOTAL	Per Judge
1993	101	65,478	27,404	92,882	920
1992	101	61,835	28,104	89,939	890
1991	101	54,010	22,184	76,194	754
1990	101	52,519	20,091	72,610	718
1989	100	51,406	18,929	70,335	703
1988	100	55,777	17,326	73,103	731
1987	100	54,414	16,847	71,261	713
1986	99	54,284	19,387	73,671	744
1985	99	51,001	17,882	68,883	696
1984	99	49,324	20,382	69,706	704
1983	99	52,706	19,815	72,521	733
1982	95	54,484	19,027	73,511	774
1981	95	54,511	17,834	72,345	762
1980	92	52,799	17,448	70,247	764
1979	92	47,754	15,098	62,852	683
1978	92	41,898	14,561	56,459	614
1977	92	38,682	17,200	55,882	607
1976	89	37,319	17,750	55,069	619
1975	84	35,737	14,874	50,611	603
1974	83	35,007	14,268	49,275	594
1973	83	38,381	12,384	50,765	612
1972	76	40,553	11,147	51,700	680
1971	76	38,455	10,659	49,114	646
1970	76	35,636	9,304	44,940	591
1969	76	32,642	8,676	41,318	544
1968	75	29,541	8,035	37,576	501
1967	76	29,343	7,267	36,610	482
1966	75	30,140	6,916	37,056	494
1965	75	30,280	6,654	36,934	492
1964	75	28,258	6,757	35,015	467
1963	75	29,342	6,551	35,893	479
1962	75	28,941	7,165	36,106	481
1961	75	30,616	7,556	38,172	509
1960	73	24,094	7,196	31,290	429

[a] Does not include civil and criminal cases disposed of by judges of limited jurisdiction and magistrates.
[b] Includes civil cases over $2,000 and small claims cases appealed to the district court. [Table 2(a)]
[c] Includes indictable criminal cases (serious and aggravated misdemeanors and felonies) and simple misdemeanor appeals. [Table 3(a)]